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"A STUDY OF THE LANGUAGE OF THE
TAMIL INSCRIPTIONS OF THE 7th AND THE 8th
CENTURIES A.D."

1936

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ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS

THE TITLE: A Study of the Language of the Tamil
Inscriptions of the 7th and 8th centuries
A.D.

This thesis is an attempt to write a descriptive
Grammar of the language of the earliest Tamil Inscriptions.

It consists of three parts:-

Part I. Grammar: Short chapters on bases, nouns,
adjectives, pronouns, numerals, verbs and particles.
Special stress is laid on word-order throughout the
work. The views of the Tamil grammars, chiefly Tolkāppiyam
and Nannūl are discussed where necessary.

Part II. The Inscriptions: The Text of the
Inscriptions with critical notes and variant readings.

Part III. The Index: The index of all the words
found in the inscriptions.

P R E F A C E

This work is an attempt to give a descriptive analysis of the language of the earliest Tamil Inscriptions so far available. It was undertaken with the view of finding out the actual state of the language at a definite period. It is entirely a linguistic analysis; but the views of the Tamil grammars, chiefly Tolkāppiyam and Nannūl, are referred to wherever necessary.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank my supervisor Prof. R. L. Turner, not only for his critical and valuable suggestions, but also for going through the entire work. I must also thank the authorities of the Oriental section of the British Museum for giving me the chance of using the original plates of the Velvikuṭi grant. I am also indebted to the librarian of the School of Oriental Studies for the help she rendered with regard to the books which I required for this work.

M. KANAPATHIPILLAI

LONDON, 6th November, 1935.

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N. B. *Index.* Nos 1, 12, 15, 16 are in verse; No. 8, 11 are in prose and verse, the rest are in prose.

ABBREVIATIONS

A. TITLES OF BOOKS, JOURNALS, PERIODICALS, ETC.

- A.R.A. - Annual Reports on Epigraphy.
Cēnā - Cēnāvaraiyam (Tolkāppiyam)
C.G.D.L. - Comparative Grammar of Dravidian Languages.
E.I. - Epigraphica Indica.
I.A. - Indian Antiquary.
Ind.Pal. - Indian Palaeography.
Nan - Nannūl
S.I.I. - South Indian Inscriptions.
S.I.Pal. - South Indian Palaeography.
T.A.S. - Travancore Archaeological Series.
Tol. - Tolkāppiyam.

B. GRAMMATICAL TERMS

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| act. - active | hon. - honorific |
| adj. - adjective | imper. - imperative |
| adv. - adverb | indef. - indefinite |
| arr - arast | instr. - instrument |
| b. - base | inter. - interrogative |
| caus. - causative | intr. - intransitive |
| cond. - conditional | mas, m. - masculine |
| cons. - consonant | neg. - negative |
| dem. - demonstrative | neu, n. - neuter |
| fem, f. - feminine | num, nm. - numeral |
| fut, f. - future | |

obj. - object	prn. - pronoun
ord. - ord.	prop. - proper noun
p.adj.pt. - past adjectival participle	ptp. - post-position
p.adv.pt. - past adverbial participle	rel. - relative
part.pt. - participle	rem. - remote
pass, ps. - passive	s. - substantive
pel. - particle	sg. - singular
pers, prs. - person	tr. - transitive
pl. - plural	v.b. - verbal base
	v.pt. - verbal participle

C. MISCELLANEOUS

c. - circa	inscr, inserr. - inscription, inscriptions
cl. - classical	lit. - literally
col. - collatikāram	L.W.S. - loan words from Sanskrit
comp. - compare	opp. - opposite
corr. - correct	orig. - original
cūt. - cūttiram	p.pp. - page, pages
diff. - different	Pā - Pāli
Ed. - Editor, edited, edition	Pkt. - Prakrit
El - Eluttatikāram	plos. - plosive
f.n. - footnote.	pr. - pillar
<i>Capital letters denote grantha in the orig.</i>	
Skt. - Sanskrit	

Other abbreviations can be easily recognised.

Transliteration: Madras Tamil Lexicon system.

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

The inscriptions of the 7th and the 8th cent. A.D. may be divided into two sections according to the alphabet in which they are written. All the Pallava records have the Tamil-grantha alphabet, whereas those of the Pāṇḍyas are in Vaṭṭeluttu script.

✓ The Tamil-grantha script is already proved to be the Brāhmi variety of the ~~Aśoka~~ alphabet by Gopinatha Rao.^{1.} But the origin of the Vaṭṭeluttu is not yet fully investigated. Burnell thinks that it is of Phoenician and Aramaic origin.^{2.} Bühler describes it as 'a cursive script' of Tamil which came through the careless writing of the clerk and the merchant.^{3.} In the opinion of Gopinatha Rao, like all the other alphabets of India, it is derived from the Brahmi script; but it had a separate line of evolution.^{4.}

During the 7th and the 8th cent. the two scripts existed separately in the Tamil country, Tamil-grantha in the North and Vaṭṭeluttu in the South. The latter remained in the Pāṇḍya country till the Gōla conquest about the end of the 10th cent. A.D.^{5.} After that the Tamil-grantha was universally

1. T.A.S. Vol.I. No.14, p.201.

2. S.I. Pal. p.51.

3. Ind.Pal. p.75 (appendix to I.A. Vol.32)

4. T.A.S., Vol.I, No.16, p.284.

5. Pāṇḍyan Kingdom p.6; 'about the middle of the 11th. cent.' - A.R.E. 1905. p.51.

adopted as the Tamil alphabet.

The Pallava records of this period belong to the Simhaviṣṇu dynasty and to Pallavamalla and his successor Dantivarman. The two earliest speak of Mahendravarman. There were two kings with that name at this period, Mahendravarman I^{1.} A.D.c.600-630, and his grandson Mahendravarman II c.655 A.D.^{2.} As these records are undated it is impossible to say to which of these kings they belong. But Hultzsch thinks that the Cave inscription at Dalavanur (No. 1) belongs to the time of Mahendravarman I. He points out that the term 'Narentirappottaraiyan' mentioned there is synonymous with 'Mahendravarman'^{3.} In the opinion of Venkayya the Tamil alphabet employed in it does not belong to the same period, and it is likely that it was inscribed at a later period.^{4.}

The other inscription (No.2) mentions the name Mayentirappottarecar, which is the Tamil form of Mahendravarman. The script employed is undoubtedly very old. Gopalan thinks that the surnames Pakāppituku, Lalitānkuran etc. mentioned here refer to Mahendravarman I.^{5.}

1. Gopalan - History of the Pallavas p.83.

2. ditto. p.103.

3. E.I.XII, p.225.

4. A.R.E. 1905, p.47.

5. Gopalan - History of the Pallavas p.172.

After this comes the Kūram Pallava grant. It mentions the gift of the village Parameccuramankalam to a temple called Viccāvinīta Pallava parameccurekaram by the Pallava Viccāvinīta (Vidyāvinīta). This is the name of ^{1.} Paramēśvaravarman I who ruled from A.D.c. 600-680. This inscription also is undated.

Then follow the inscriptions of Pallavamalla and his successor. The date of Nandivarman II, Pallavamalla according to Gopalan is A.D.c. 710-775, ^{2.} But Rev. H. Heras ^{3.} thinks that A.D. 715 is the probable date of his accession. Since he does not give definite reasons for raising the date by five years, it is perhaps safer to assume A.D. 710 as the date of his accession. All the four inscriptions dealt with here were issued from various dates of his reign. In the following list they are arranged in chronological order:-

1. Kācākuṭi plates: 22nd year - A.D.c. 732.
2. Inscr. of the time of Vikramāditya Māvali Vānarāya:
23rd year - A.D.c. 733
3. Inscr. of Nantippottaracar: 50th year - A.D.c. 760.
4. Paṭṭattālmankalam grant: 61st year - A.D.c. 771.

1. Gopalan - History of the Pallavas pp. 104, 107.
2. ^{atāt.} p. 119.
3. Studies in Pallava History, p. 64.

Pallavamalla was succeeded by Dantivarman who ruled from A.D.c.775-826.^{1.} There are three inscriptions of his reign, and like those of Pallavamalla, all of them mention the year in which they were issued. In the Tiruvellarai inscription it is stated that the well was begun in the fourth year of his reign and completed in the fifth. Therefore the date of the inscription must be A.D.c.780. The Triplicane inscription is dated in his 12th year, which will be about A.D.787. A Bāṇa inscription is also found in his reign. It was issued in the time of Vijayāditya Mahāvali Vāṇarāya in the 49th year of Dantivarman. This will give its date as A.D.c.824.

The Vaṭṭeluttu inscriptions so far available are not earlier than the 8th cent. A.D. For a long time it was supposed that the Cochin Plates of Bhāskara Ravivarman were the earliest.^{2.} But through further researches into South Indian palaeography and history it has been proved that Bhāskara Ravivarman lived about the 10th cent. A.D.^{3.}

Swamikannupillai fixes his date as A.D.c.1000 by astronomical calculations.^{4.} Owing to these reasons the Cochin Plates as well as other inscriptions of this king are not included.^{5.}

1. Gopalan - History of the Pallavas, p.134.

2. S.I.Pal. Appendix pl.32a.

3. T.A.S. Vol.II, p.32; E.I. Vol. XVI, p.342.

4. I.A. Vol. 58, p.24.

5. Published by Goṣinatha Rao in T.A.S.

All the Vaṭṭeluttu inscriptions dealt with here (except No. 18) were issued in the reign of the Pāṇḍyan king Neṭuṇcaṭaiyan, whose date according to Nilakaṇṭha Śāstri is A.D.c. 765-815.¹ The following records give the year of the reign in which they were granted:-

1. Vēlvikuṭi grant: 3rd year - A.D.c. 768.
2. Tirupperankunram inscr.: 6th year - A.D.c. 771.
3. Madras Museum plates: 17th year - A.D.c. 782.
4. Trivandrum Museum Stone inscr.: 27th year - A.D.c. 792.

The date of the Anaimalai record is more precise than that of any others. It gives the date in the Sanskrit portion as Kaliyuga 3871, i.e. A.D. 770. Since some plates of the Sinnamanur grant are lost, it is impossible to determine its exact date. But the Madras Museum plates and this grant mention the same person Azikesari as the scribe. Nilakaṇṭha Śāstri assumes that it belongs to the reign of the same king as the Vēlvikuṭi grant.² It has also been suggested that it may belong to Kōccaṭaiyan, the grandfather of Neṭuṇcaṭaiyan.³ In that case the scribe may have been the grandfather of the one who engraved the Madras Museum plates. As regards the Sentalai pillar inscriptions, it is impossible to find out the exact date since the history of the Muttaraiyan

-
1. Pandyan Kingdom, p.41.
 2. do. p.44.
 3. do. p.42, f.n.1.

6.
family of kings is still not fully known. For paleographic
reasons K. V. ^{Subramanya} places the date as the first half of
the 6th cent. A.D.

1. S.I. XIII, p.156.

As this is very much damaged and
without plates, very few examples from it are cited
in the grammar.

PART I

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GRAMMAR.

WRITING

The method of representing the sounds in the inscriptions both in Vatteluttu and Tamil-grantha scripts is nearly the same as in the modern language. In most cases the pulli (dot) is used to indicate the absence of the vowel following the consonants in both scripts. This is referred to in Tolkāppiyam under the section on writing.¹ Besides, the consonants are called pulli throughout the work owing to the dot which is placed over them. The vowels e and o when they are short are also indicated by a pulli over them. This distinction between the long and short e and o is well kept in the Vatteluttu script. This is also referred to in Tolkāppiyam.² But this distinction is not well preserved in the Tamil-grantha. Yet it is very probable that it existed at this time, because it is preserved in the contemporary Vatteluttu records. Secondly Nannūl, a work originating from the Pallava country in the 12th century A.D. makes reference to it.³ It is to be noted that the Tamil-grantha

1. meyyin-iyarkai pulliy-oṭu nilaiyal - Tol. el-cūṭ 15.

2. ekara okaratt-iyarkaiyum-arrē ditto. 16.

3. tollai vaṭivina-v-ellā-v-eluttum-āṇ -

ṭ-eytum-ekara-v-okara mey pulli - nan.cūṭ 98.

inscriptions also belong to the Pallava country. If Nannū¹l written in the same locality and probably in the same script mentions this distinction, it may be assumed that it existed also in the 7th and 8th centuries A. D. This is further attested by one example of the short e indicated by the pulli found in line III of the Kācākuṭi plates. Therefore this distinction existed in principle though the scribe omitted it just as he did frequently even over consonants. Owing to this the distinction is preserved in this work.² The long and short i and u are not well distinguished in the Vatteluttu inscriptions.

-
1. Kā-Gūppiramanya Pillai - Ilakkiya varalāru p. 387.
 2. Hultzoh in editing the Tamil-grantha inscriptions (Nos. 2, 3, 4) has used the modern short secondary sign for the long and short e and o.

O R T H O G R A P H Y

V O W E L S.

u is written as ū in one place.

7th mūtukāṭṭu for mutū kēṭṭu 'of the burning ground'.

The diphthong ai - is written in two different ways.

(1) ai

8th. aimpatinvar 'fifty', eṇpatt-aiṇ, nārpatt-aiṇ,
Korkai, kai, yānai, manai, malaitta, pōr maintar, Pukaḷtt-
unai Viṇaiyaraiyan, puṭai, pinnai, pānai, paṭai, paṭākai,
paṭai

(2) ay

8th. aympat-āvatu, aym patt-onpat-āvatu

Tolkāppiyam mentions two ways of representing ai. (1)

ay - (el.cūt.56)² and a i (ditto. 54)³

2. akaratt-impār yakara ppulḷiyu -

maiyeṇetūṇ cinai meṇ pera ttōṇrum Tol. El. cūl. 56.

3. akara ikaram-aikāram-ēkum

ditto. 54.

Elongation of the vowel sound.

Sometimes a short vowel is written after a long vowel.

8th. kolī iya¹

This appears to represent a long vowel. Tolkāppiyam says that the long consonants ā, ī, ū, ē, ai, ō and au have two mātrās (aḷapu) each². Since no letter has more than two mātrās³, it is customary to write the short vowels (of the same series) after them in order to represent the required mātra.⁴

Hiatus.

1. The distinction between i and ī is not very well kept in this inscription.

2. ā, ī, ū, ē, ai

ō, au, ennum-appāl-ēlu -

mīraḷap-icaiḱku neṭṭi-elutt-enpa. Tol. El. cūt. 4.

3. mūvaḷap-icaittal-ōrelutt-inrē ditto. 5.

4. nīṭṭam vēṇṭin-avvaḷap-utaiya

kūṭṭiy-elūt utal-enmanār pulavar ditto. 6.

kunṭ-icai moli vayiniṇar-icai niraḱku

neṭṭi-elutt-impar-otta kurr-eluttē. ditto. 41.

Sometimes two vowels are written without the hiatus consonant in the inscriptions.

Within one word.

8th. a il, ipa va in, ā iram, ā ira vēli, ā ina, viri um, Puli ūr, Mārann-Einan, Kanai ūr, kō il.

This may represent an old method of writing. It is given in Tolkāppiyam that i - and y - occurring at the end of words are interchangeable¹. Naccinārskiniyār gives the following as the example:- nāy 'dog': nā i. It is probable that this indicates the pronunciation of the colloquial dialect of that time².

Hiatus also exists in the following cases:-

(1) Between noun and post-position.

7th. elle in, elle akattu; 8th. Kāviri in.

1. ikara yakaram-iruti viravum. Tol. El-cūt. 58.

2. The colloquial pronunciation of va uru for vayiru 'stomach', and ke uru for kayiru 'cord' can be compared with this - See Vinson. - M.L.T. p.46.

cilal in, koṭuttamai in, murai in, Tūmpanēri ullai,
niti ōṭu, ellai akattu, avai uṭan, tānai oṭu, cavaṭi ōṭu,
paṭai ōṭu.

(2) Between words and the particle um.

8th. Ākki um, ōcci um, ēri um, putukki um, Ēli
um, ceṅkoṭi um, pari um, puli um, maṭi um, Mannikkuriocci
um, cilal um, Tirumaṅkai um, paṭai um.

(3) Between the post-position ai - and the particle
um.

8th. Āyvēl-ai um, iruvar-ai um, Kurum-par-ai
um.

CONSONANTS.

There is a confusion of the dental n - and the alveolar n̄ - in the middle or end of a word in the inscriptions of the Northern districts.¹

The following examples have n - instead of n̄ -

7th. kāl-in, attanai, paṅk-un-ul, potuv-in-āl.

Sometimes this confusion occurs even in the same word.

8th. iyinta : 7th. inta 'which gave'

7th. itan-ul : " itan-ul 'in this'

8th. manai : 8th. mane 'house'

" eley-in : " elley-in 'of the boundary'

" in nāl : 7th. in nilatt-ukku 'this four'

'to this land'

: " in nānku 'this four'

7th. irupatt-eyintu } 7th. irupatt-ent-in
'twenty-five' } 'of twenty-five'

" ayint-ē-kāl }
'five and a quarter')

But the following examples keep the distinction.

n 7th. Viccā vinīta pallava paramēccurakaram,

1. There was a difference in pronunciation between n and n̄. The loss of the distinction probably started from the North.

cāmāniya, iruntu; 8th. in nilattē, Nantippōtt-aracarkku,
Nākananti, vantu, Nantikunṭil, aint-āvatu.

n ____ 7th. ākāninra, irupatinmar, Catturummallān,
Nammenam-pākkam, tenpāl, tōṇṭina, ninra, pōṇa, mūṇu, valiy-
in; 8th. iṭṭana, cenratu, paṇam, pun, mun, viyavan,
Vehkāvin-āl, Veli-mānalanūr, AGNISARMMAṇ, Ponniyakkiyān,
koṭṭuvittān, makaṇ, Nāraṇaṇ, GOTRatt-in, tōṇriya,
Paṭṭavatilata KULO-DEHA vaṇ, nāṅk-āvatu, murruvittān,
Vicaianallūlān, Kampan Araiyan, Tennūr, itaṇ, enpatu,
Paramaṇ, ninru, unṇai, vaimmin, Ayyapporriyān, āṇa, Tūmpanēri,
vaittān, celuttinān, palaṇ, alittān, mēl-ina.

In the word for '12', the Paṭṭattāḷmaṅkalam grant from
the middle district has the dental n ____, whereas the
inscriptions of the Southern districts have the alveolar n ____.

8th. pann-iru ; pann-irant-āvatu

Grantha Script.

Very often Grantha script is used in the inscriptions
to write skt. words.

The skt. nouns written in Grantha characters are found.

I. without the Tamil terminations.

8th. ARIKESARI, KṚTU, KANAKARĀSĪ, KARAVANTAPURĀDHIVĀSĪ,
GOSAHASRA, JAGAD-GĪTA-YASO-RĀSĪH

DURGGĀ-DEVĪ, DHANA-VARṢA, DHARMA, PAŚUPATI atu, PRAŚASTI, PĀPA-BHĪRU, YUDDHA-KESARI, VASU-DHĀ-PATI, VAIDYA-ŚIKHĀ-MANĪ, ŚRĪ, ŚABDĀLI, SARVVA, SARVVA-KRATU-YĀJI, SĀMĀTYA (damaged).

The word PATNĪ is written as follows:-

8th. DHARMA-PĀNNĪ. 'lawful wife.'

II. with a change of the skt. ending:

Skt. feminine nouns ending in - ā are written with - ai ending.

8th. KANḌAKA-ŚODHANAI, JEṢṬAI, DIŚAI, YĀJÑA-VIDYAI ōtu, VIDYĀ-DEVATAI-y-āl, SABHAI-y-ōm, SABHAI ōtu.

III. with Tamil terminations.

(1) masculine terminations.

3rd. pers.:

eg.

- n of - an is written in Tamil character.

8th. AKĀLA KĀLA-n, AGNIŚARMA-n, AMṚTAKIRA-ṆA-n, ASAMASAMA-n, ĀKHAṆḌALA-n-atu, ĀDHIRĀJA-n, KERAḌA-n-ai, GAMGA-RĀJA-n-ōtu, KALABHRA-n, JAYANTA-VARMA-n, DANTI-VARMA-n-ku, PARAMESVARA-n, PĀṆḌYĀDI-RĀJA-n, PUTRA-n, MADAVĪ KALA-n, MAHĀ-SĀMANTA-n, MĀRA-VARMA-n, VARODAYA-BHAṬṬA-n-āl, VALLABHA-n-ai, VĀSAVA-n, ŚARANYA-n, SUJJAṬA-BHAṬṬA-n-ku, SĪHU-MISRA-n-ku.

In the following examples it is written in Grantha.

8th. ANUJA-N, ASAMA-SAMA-N, ALAMGHYA-VIKRAMA-N,
 KANDAKA-NIṢṬURA-N, KṚTĀPATĀNA-N, KĀRMUKHA-PĀRTTA-N, KĀRYA-
 DATṢINA-N, KUMBHODDBHAVA-N-ATU, GAMGA-RĀJA-N-Atu, GIRI-
 STHIRA-N, GṬTI-KINNARA-N, GUṆA-GRHYA-N, GŪDHA-NRRNNAYA-N,
 PAṆḌITA-VATSAIA-N, PARAMA-VAIṢṆAVA-N, PARĀNTAKA-N, PARI-
 PŪRNNA-N, PĀṆDYA-NĀTHA-N, BAHVRJA-N, BHĀRGGA-GOTRA-SAMBHŪTA-
 N, MATAM-GAJ-ĀDDHYAKṢA-N, MANŪPAMA-N, MARUD-BALA-N, MARDITA-
 VĪRA-N, MĀNYA-ŚĀSA-NA-N, VIKRAMA-PĀRAKA-N, VINAYA-VIŚRUTA-
 N, VĪTA-KANMAṢA-N, VĪRA-PUROGA-N, VAIJYA-N, VAIDYA-N,
 ŚRĪMANOHARA-N, ŚRĪMĀRA-VARMA-N, ŚRĪVARA-N, HARI-HAYA-
 N-ATU.

pl.

- r of - ar is written in Tamil.

8th. AŚAKTA-r-kku, ĀDHIRĀJA-r-ai, KALABHRA-r-āl,
 PŪRVA-RĀJA-r, BRĀHMAṆA-r-kku, BHŪPA-r, MAHĀ-DEVA-r-kku,
 MAHĪ-DEVA-r-kku.

It is also written in Grantha.

8th. DHARĀ-SURA-R-Atu, MAHĀ-RATH-A-R-AI.

1st. pers. : sg.

-ēn is written in Tamil.

8th. ŚRĪ DANḌI-y-ēn.

(2) with neuter termination.

sg.

The -m of -am is written in Tamil.

8th. ARDDH-ĀSANA-m, ĀŚVAMEDHA-m, ASURA-GAṆA-m, KARM-
MA-m, KALI-KALUṢA-m, KULĀ-DHANA-m, GUṆA-NĀMA-m, GOSAḤASRA-m,
CANDRĀDITYA-GATA-m, TĀMRA-ŚĀSA/NA-m, TULĀ-BHĀRA-m, DHARMA-m,
DHARMA-m, PRTHIVI-RĀJYA-m, BRAHMA+DEYA-m, BHUVANA-TALA-m,
BHŪTA-GAṆA-m, BHOGA-m, MAGADHA-m, RĀJYA-VARṢA-m, VARṢA-
VARDDH+ANA-m, VIJÑĀPYA-m, VAIDYA-KULĀ-m, Śrī VARA-MĀṆGALA-m,
SAMBANDHA-m, SARVVA-PARIHĀRA-m, SVARGG-ĀROHANA-m, HIRANYA-
GARBHA-m.

In the following examples it is written in Grantha.

8th. KANYĀ-RATNA-M, KARAVAN/TA-PURA-M, GURU-CARITA-M,
DRAVYA-M, DHARMA-M, PANMA-PĀDA-M, PARIHĀRA-M, PRTHIVI-
RĀJYA-M, MAHĪTALA-M, RĀJYA-VATSALA-M, VRATA-M, ŚRUTI-
MĀRGGA-M, HĀRA-M.

In the following the suffix -ttu of the neuter nouns
is written in Tamil.

8th. ARAVINTA-MUKHA-ttu, ĀŚVA/LĀYANA-SŪTRA-ttu, UDAYA-
GIRI-MADHYAMA-ttu, KALPAKA-tt-in, DHARMA-ttu, GRĀMA-tt-ul,
PARAŚU-RĀMĪ/ŚVARA-ttu, PĀṆDYA-VAMŚA-ttu, BHĀRADVĀJA-GOTRA-
tt-in, MANU-DARŚĪTA-MĀRGGA-tt-in-ai, VIKRAMA-tt-in, SAMARA-
MUKHA-ttu, ŚVĀMI-BHOGA-tt-ul.

pl.

8th. VĀDYA-GEYA-SAMGĪTA-n-kaḷ-ān, VIKRAMA-n-kaḷ, ŚĀSTRA-
n-kaḷ-ai.

Some words are written partly in Grantha and partly in Tamil.

8th. AGNISARMMA-ttiruvēti, atisAYAnkaḷ, aMṛtu, avani MAṆḌALAM, ayaṇi SURAN, IraṆYAkēci cūttirattu, IRĀDHĪ tara kōttirattu, uttara MANTRA PADAM-, uttara MANTRI, ēva MĀDI, KRAMavittan-ā kūḷa BHATṬAN, KaṅKA BHŪMI, Kumāra KRAMA-ttiruvēti Kumāra ŚARMMA ccaṭaṅkavi, Koṅka BHŪMI, GURUDĀ nam, GAUtama kōttirattu, CaṅkaŚARMMAN, CaṭṭiŚARMMAN, Tāya ŚARMMAN, Ceṭṭireṅka SOMAY(Āx)JI kku, Cēnta ŚARMMAN, Cēnta SARMMA ccaṭaṅkavi, JATVA karaṇṇa kōttirattu, tiruvaMṛtu, tulā-BHĀRAM, DE varcitan Aṇṇūrruvan, DHĪRATARAN MŪRTTI Eyiṇan, Nanti ŚARMMA BHATṬAN, nĀTHAR, Pappa ŚARMMA ccaṭaṅkavi, Potta ŚARMMAN, BRamma maṅkalavan, vaLĀHakattin, Vātūla GOTRattu, VIJAIYĀTITTA MAHĀVALI vāṇarāyar, vilai ŚRĀ vaṇai y-āl, Vicaiya DANTI vikkiramaparumarku, VĪRAMaṅkala, ŚatturumalleŚVARēlaiyam, HIRANYA-kēci cūttirattu.

The following Tamil word is written in Grantha.

8th. ANTANar-kku. 'to the Brahmans'.

In the following examples the skt verbal bases of the verbal forms are written in Grantha.

8th. ĀKRODHI-kka 'when -- he cried out.'

RAKṢI ppār 'they will protect', RAKṢI ttār 'those who protect', RAKṢI ppatu 'will be protected'.

The p. adj. pt. of āku 'become' 8th. ĀKIYA 'which was'.

The following examples have the post-positions written in Grantha.

8th. KUMBHODDBHAVAN-ATU, MAHĀ-RATHAR-AI.

In the following only the final ^{syllable} ~~letter~~ of the post-positions is in Tamil.

8th. GAṂGA-RĀJAN-Atu, DHARĀ-SURAR-Atu, ~~NĀGA-Atu~~.

This probably indicates how skt. words were pronounced at that time when they were mixed up with Tamil. When the speaker was conscious that he was using a skt. word he usually pronounced it in skt at the same time adding to it the Tamil terminations. Consequently skt devatā > devatai instead of the classical Tamil form tēvatai; skt paripūrṇaḥ > paripūrṇa-an instead of paripūrāṇaṇ. The inscriptions in this respect represent the colloquial language; for the pronunciation of skt. words with Tamil terminations can still be observed in the modern colloquial speech of the skt. educated Tamil Brahmins of S. India.

S O U N D S.

1. Changes in pronunciation and dialectical variation.

VOWELS. Addition of sound.

-i and -ē coming at the end of a word sometimes add
a y- sound.

(1) before plosives.

-i : 7th. ceṅkoṭiykkāṇam-um 'and the share on ceṅkoṭi.'

8th. Vell-ēriy kku 'to Vellēri'.

-ē : 8th. korraṇaṇ-ēy paṇitt-arali 'the kinghimself having
graciously ordered'.

8th. DHARMMAM-ēy taṇakk-enr-un KARMMAM-āka.

'charity alone as his duty'.

(2) before sonants.

-ē : 8th. etir-ēy vantaṇavar-ai 'those who came in front'.

" etir-ēy vanta-irutta 'who came and attacked the
front'.

" aṭal vēnt-ēy Vēlvikuṭi ennum piyar-uṭaiyatu 'O!
mighty king! it is (a village) called Vēlvikuṭi'.

" tiru vilakkukk-ēy vāya ennai 'the oil required
for the sacred lamps alone'.

8th. appolūt-ēy nīr ōt-attī kkoṭamaiyā(n) 'as he
gave it at once having poured out (water)'.

" enn-ēy nuṇ kurai

'what indeed is your want?'.

(3) at the end of a verse.

8th. nillāt-ēy 'do not stand'.

" naiyyāt-ēy 'do not be wounded in feeling'.

" vaimmin-ēy 'place'.

In the following example -ai takes -y before the
plosive.

8th. korṛavan-aiy paṇitt-aruli

'the king himself having graciously ordered.'

Probably this ai- is an error of the scribe for ē;
for, the same expression occurs in another inscription of
the same king with ēy.

Variation of quantity.

† The following examples have variations of a/ā and
i/ī.

8th. aṅku : āṅku 'there'.

" iṅku : īṅku 'here'.

† See Tol. Col. cūt. 463.

Change of quality.

cl. i- varies with u- in the following examples.

7th. makil^untu 'having rejoiced' : makul^aa 'to delight'.

pālⁱ paṭutti 'having destroyed' : 8th pālⁱ paṭuttu
'having destroyed', aṭi ppaṭuttu 'having sub-
jugated'.

8th. Vilinⁱam^l-atu : 8th Vilunⁱattu 'of Vilinⁱam'.

In the following examples cl. u- varies with

(1) i-

8th. koṭum : 8th. koṭiñ(m) 'cruel'.

cl. kuttuppaṭṭān : 8th. kuttippaṭṭān 'he was stabbed'.

" Pāṇṭikkoṭumuṭi^l : 8th. Pāṇṭikkoṭumiṭi

(2) cl. u- varies with o-

8th. ulakam 'world' : 8th. oloka 'of the world'.

In some examples cl. e- varies with

(1) a-

1. Name of a place.

telittān : 8th. talittān 'he consecrated'.

(2) i-

peyar : "piyar 'name'.

In the following cl. h - varies with y-.

7th. Veh kāvin-āl 'from the Vehkā : 8th. iytu 'this'.

Sometimes cl. o- varies with u-.

7th. koṭuttu : 8th. kuṭuttu 'having given'

konarappaṭṭu : 8th. kunarappaṭṭu 'having been brought'.

tolaikkum : 8th. tulaikkum 'who deprived'.

kolai : 8th. kulai 'murderous'.

The examples from the Northern districts have the o-forms which correspond with those of the classical language.

7th. koṭukka; koṭutta; koṭuttu; Koṭuppatarku.

Both forms are found in the South.

O- forms.

8th. koṭuttu; koṭuppa; koṭuttār; koṭuttān.

U- forms.

8th. kuṭukkappaṭṭa, kuṭuttu, kunarappaṭṭu, kunantu.

d.

ei sometimes ai- varies with e- . The forms with e- are found in the Northern group.

1. In the middle of a word.

iraittu : 7th. irettu 'having poured out'.

2. at the end of a word.

kūtai : 7th. kūṭe 'basket'.

nilai : " nile 'local(?)'.

pālai : " Pāley-ūr

vaḷai : " vaḷey-il 'in the tank'.

There are variations found in the same words in the same group.

7th. ellai : 7th. elle 'boundary'.

" Cūḷai-mēṭṭu : 7th. Cūḷe-mēṭṭu 'of Cūḷai-mēṭṭu'.

" viḷai : " vile 'cultivated'.

The inserr. in the South preserve the ai- at the end of a word.

8th. ellai 'boundary'.

The following variations are found between the Southern and Northern inserr.

South.	North.
8th. Kuvaḷaimalai ¹ :	7th. Kuvaḷe 'water lilies'.

1. Proper name.

8th. kai : 7th. keyi 'hand'.

" ellai : " elle 'boundary'.

The following variation is found between the inscrr. of Middle and the Northern groups.

Middle.	North.
8th. ōlai	: 7th. ōle 'palm-leaf'.

CONSONANTS.

Initial.

In the following example n- varies with ñ-.

cl. neliya : 8th. ñeliya 'so that -- trembled'.

Intervocalic.

Plosives.

-k-/-m-

7th. manṭakam : 8th. manṭamam 'hall'.

-c-/-r- /-y-.

8th. icaitta : 8th. iraitta 'which were described'.

In the following examples it disappears and -y- takes its place.

8th. iyait(ta^x) 'which were described'; araiyan
'king'.

-p-/-v-.

cl. capai : 8th. cavaī ōtu 'by the (village) assembly.'
sonants.

-l-/-l-.

8th. palam 'old'. : 7th. palaya 'old'.

-r-/-r-.

8th. parampu : 8th. parampu 'mountain.'

" ceru : " ceru 'field.'

Final.

-m/-n.

7th. nilam : 7th. nilan¹ 'land'.

cl. nalam : 8th. nalan 'well'.

Assimilation of consonants.

yt > tt

cl. tuytta : 8th. tutta 'he had enjoyed'.

lcc > tcc

7th. āleci 'authority' : 8th. ātci 'rule'.

rkk > rk

7th. terkku : 7th. terku 'South'.

rk > kk

7th. mēрку : 8th. mēкku 'West'.

ll > l

cl. cella, 8th. cela 'to go'.

7th. colliya 'which was told', 8th. colappatta 'which was interpreted'.

yy > y.

8th. ceyyappattatu, 8th. ceyappattatu 'it was made'.

nn > n.

cl. enna, 8th. ena 'as'.

In the following example yw > w and the preceding vowel is lengthened.

cl. ceyvatu, 8th. cēvatū 'what -- could do'.

Addition of -u.

The words ending in -r and -l have, sometimes, -u added in the Northern inscrr. This is very common in modern colloquial language in India.

8th. nāṭṭār

7th. nāṭṭār-u

'the inhabitants'.

" arecar

" arecar-u

'king'.

2. Combination of Sounds.

The following processes take place when the final sound of a word combines with the initial sound of another:

A. Insertion of Glide.

(1) -i, -e and -ai insert -y- when followed by a vowel.

-i : 7th. ūr-āḷeoi-y-um; taṭṭi-y-um; paṭṭi-y-um; 8th. aṇi-y-ilāṅkaiyil; Amarkkaḷi-y-um; ar-koḷi-y-um; āṭoi-y-um; āṭatti-y-āka; Iṇṇakīrtti-y-um; irāmāyi-y-um; ilām pūṭoi-y-um; uttara mantiri-y-āyina; uvari-y-um; ōṭi-y-āmai; kaṇṇi-y-um; kaḷuvi-y-um; kaḷḷi-y-um; kōṭi-y-um; kūḷi-y-um; cūṭṭi-y-um; ceyi-y-um; taṇi-y-ūr; putānāḷi-y-um; nīkki-y-um; paṭṭāṅkaḷi-y-um; paṇi-y-āṇṇum; paṇi-y-iṇṇil; paṇṇi-y-um; poriy-um; maṇi-y-ilāṅkum; mīyāṭoi-y-um; Vēḷaṅkuṭi-y-ai; vēli-y-um; vēli-y-uḷḷum.

-e : 7th. mane-y-um; 8th. elle-y-uḷḷum; neṭumpure-y-um; vile-y-um.

-ai : 7th. attanai-y-um; manai-y-um; 8th. arai-y-um; arai-y-ōḷaiṇṇai; ilāṅkai-y-il; ivai-y-uḷḷ-iṇṇu; ettanai-y-ō; ōṭai-y-um; kāṇṇai-y-um; Kuṇṇai-maṇai-y-um; kai-y-āḷ-um; kōccēykai-y-um; palamai-y-āṭai; pānai-y-um; mānai-y-um; māḷikai-y-um; mūṇai-y-um; yānai-y-āyirai; Vaṭavarai-y-etu.

(2) -a, -ā, and -ō insert -V-.

-a : 7th. āka-V-um; 8th. akala-V-ōtum; arāta-V-akan cenni;
āka-V-ānku; ceyikka-V-aracar; cela-V-unti; celutta-
V-ōtti; pala-V-ōtti; evvakaippaṭṭa-V-um; Pāṇṭi
Amirtamaṅkala-V-araiyan; unnappāla-V-ellām; pira-V-um;
vaṭa-V-ellai.

-ā : 8th. ā-V-um; kāṇā-V-ulakattir; pā-V-uṇan; mā-V-um;
mā-V-ēntum.

-ō : 8th. kō-V-um;

But there is no glide after the following:-

(1) p. adv. pt.

Prose: 7th. tōṇṭi ittaḷi; paṅk-āyi itaṇuḷ; 8th. uṭump-
ōṭi āmai tavalvat-ellām; kuḷi kutti aṭṭuvai-āka.

Verse: 8th. akāla nīkki akal-iṭattai; kūvi ennēy nuṅ kurai.
ara nīkki arpaṁ-allē DRAVYAM. avani MAṆḌALAM -- ōṁpi
aruḷ payantu. arpaṁ-inri avani MAṆḌALAM.

(2) p. adj. pt.

Prose: 7th. niṇṇa irupatu paṅkum; 8th. viyavan col-
liya elle pōyi. cekk-uḷḷ-ana ellām. mikkūḷa Iranakīrtti
nāṭṭār viṭunta arai-V-ōlaippaṭi. palarum paṭṭa iṭattu.
taṇakku vaitta oru kūrril.

Verse: 8th. maṇaṇ-ayanṭa arpaṁ-il-aṭar vēṇ rānai --
vant-irutta āyvēḷ-ai. ārpp-arā aṭar rānai. aṭā oli. annaṇ-
ākiya alar kaṭir --

(3) Aor. adv. pt.

Prose: 8th. piramatēyam-āka aruḷicceyta.

Verse: 8th. akappaṭa ēy-ennāmai. tēc-aliya enṇ-
iranta māḷ kalirum --- . celā nirpa āṅk-oru nāṇ. kuṇantu
koṭuppa ārpp-arā aṭar rānai.

(4) Subject.

Prose: 8th. Tātam Peruntinai attirattār --- kutti
-ppaṭṭān 'Tātam Peruntinai --- was stabbed by an arrow'.

Verse: 8th. maṇi imaikkum --- puricai 'the fortific-
ations --- where the gems shine'. aṭi en muṭi mēla 'the
feet are on my crown'.

(5) Object.

Prose: 7th. taḷi eṭuppatarku 'in order to build a
temple'. 8th. kūṭe iṇettum 'and having poured out water
through baskets'. nāṭṭu vakai iṇāmayi-yum 'and the non-
payment on the share of the country'. ivar tāmē uppa
pperuvār-ākavum 'they themselves shall get to enjoy it'.
Vāra-nāci alittān 'he who destroyed Vāra-nāci'. kōṭṭai
aliyāmai 'so that he may not destroy the fort'; Karai-
kkōṭṭai alippān vara 'when he came to destroy Karaikkōṭṭai'.

Verse: 8th. vēl-ai urai nīkki 'having taken out the
javelin from the sheath'. atanai irakkiya pin 'after he
had laid it down'. Āyavēl-ai akappaṭa 'when he captured

Āyavēl'; moli akarri 'having removed the word'; maṇi imaikkum
 ūtavēli utaṇ kātta 'who protected at once the (earth) girt
 by the sea'. tarappattat-ai emmāluṇ tarappattatu 'that
 which was given, is given by us too'. koṭiṇ cilai anru kāl
 valaittum 'and having seized the horses'. oli utai
 'possessing sounding (bells)'. koṭi aṇi 'decorated with
 flags'. cōlai aṇi 'decorated by groves'.
 (6) poss. or adj.

Prose: 8th. cēmēniya iraṇṭu paṭṭi 'the entire two paṭṭis'.
 Vicaiya īcuvavaraparumarku 'to victorious īcuvava paruman';
 vāya eṇṇai 'the required oil'. aṭi iraṇṭum 'the two feet'.

Verse: 8th. kēlvi antaṇālar 'the kēlvi Brahmins'.
 Kali araican 'the Kali king'. varai iṭa va ir 'on the face
 of the mountain'. tānai aṭal vēntēy 'O mighty king of armies'.
 iṭi urum 'roar of the thunder'. mā irum -- puṇal 'great,
 big -- waters'. Ā iravēli Ayirūr taṇṇilum 'at Ayirūr of
 Āyiravēli'. vāṭakarai Ā iravēle 'Āyiravēli of the North-
 ern bank'; Miḷantīyaṇkuṭi ellaikkum 'of the boundary of
 Miḷantīyaṇkuṭi'. Kaḷḷikuṭi ellai-kkum 'of the boundary of
 Kaḷḷikuṭi'. Kaṭampāṇkuṭi ellaikkum 'of the boundary of
 Kaṭampāṇkuṭi'. Kuraṇkuṭi ellaikkum 'of the boundary of
 Kuraṇkuṭi'. Iraṇa-kīrttai ul vīttuccēvakan 'the ulvīttu-
 ccēvakan of Iraṇakīrtti'.

(7) Verbal noun.

Verse: 8th. ēy-ennāmai erint-alittu. nālikai iravā-
mai ikal-āli ul.

(8) When the word ending in a vowel is followed by forms
of Verbal base -

(1) en- 'say'

Verse: 8th. kēṭka enru; aṇaika enru; mēlana enru;
Peruvaluti ennum. Celiyakkuti enru. Vēlvikuti enru;
Vēlvi-kuti ennum; Vēlvikuti ennappaṭṭatu.

(2) ā- 'to become'

Verse: 8th. Cēnāpati Enāti āina.

(3) iṭu 'assign'

Prose: 8th. orri iṭu.

(9) When the word beginning with the vowel expresses a
different idea to ^{that of} the word which ends in a vowel.

Prose: 7th. ellai, ūrpuku vali ninrum. Māraṅkāri,
ikkerraḷi. Māraṅkāri, ippiramatēyam-uṭaiya.

Verse: 8th. ellai, aram-illā kKorranputtūr. Avanī-
cūlāmaṇi, ettirattum-ikal-alikkum.

It is to be noted that the insertion of the glide was optional in the language described by Tolkāppiyam. It says in cūt. 144. (Eluttatikāram) ^{the vowels} that which occur initially in words and the consonants ñā, na, ma, ya and va remain unchanged before the final sound of the preceding word.¹ It only makes a passing remark about the glide saying that some authors are of opinion that a glide should be written when a vowel follows another vowel.² The language of the inscrr. mainly agrees with the description of Tolkāppiyam with regard to this.

³u following a plosive at the end of a word preceded by a short syllable insert -v- when it is followed by a vowel.

8th. karu-v-aṭainta. ceru-v-āka.

⁴But u following a plosive at the end of a word is elided before a vowel, if the plosive is preceded by

1. ñā, na, ma, ya, va-v-enu mutalāku molliyu-m-uyir mutal-ākiya molliyum-ūlappaṭa-v-anri-y-anaittum-ellā valliyu-ninra con mu niyalpākummē. Tol. El. cūt. 144.

2. ellā mollikkum-uyir varu valliyē-y-uṭampaṭu meyyin-uruvu koḷal varaiyār. Ditto. 140.

3. This is called full u. See p.

4. This called short u.

nettelutt-imparum toṭar molliy-īrruṇ kurriyal-ukaram vallār-ūrntē. Tol. El. cūt. 36.

(1) Heavy syllable.

7th. cekk-um; terk-um; tikk-um; tannirk-um; paṭapp-um;
 paṅk-um; uḷlat-ellām; paṅk-iṭṭu; marr-um; maṇṭakatt-ē;
 ceyvat-ākavum; ~~paṅk-um~~; maṅkalatt-uḷ; koṭuppatark-um;
 ceyivatark-um; elle akatt-um; kēlukk-ē; paṅk-ākavum; paṅk-iṭṭ-
 uṇ-pār; niḷattoṭ-um; 8th. oruṅk-uṭaṇ; vaḷaitt-um; puraṅkaṇṭ-
 avaṇ; kavaraṇṭ-um; āṅk-avarku; pāṅk-āki; parant-eḷuntu; viṭṭ-
 iruppa; ceṇr-aṅku; aṅk-iruvar-ai um; kaḷirr-oṭum; pūṭṭ-
 ilivittu; Tirumaḷukk-amaraṇṭ-uraiya; vānaṭṭ-akaṭu; parant-
 ōṅki; veṇr-aḷittu; puḷamp-eytum; akaraṇṭ-ōr; acump-arāta;
 amaṭṭ-um; vīrr-iruntu; mēkk-um; eḷlaikk-um; nāṅk-eḷlai; nīr-
 ōṭ-aṭṭi; niṇr-iḷaṅ kum; koṭ-um; Kuṭakoṅkatt-aṭaṇ maṇṇa-ai;
 Aranukk-iṭam; yāṇṭ-irupatt-iraṇṭ-āvatu; paṇitt-aruḷi; koṭu-
 ttatark-eḷle; mērk-um; vaṭakk-um; kiḷakk-um; terk-um; uṭump-
 ōṭi; koṭ-uṇṇa; puḷutipāṭ-um; irett-um; kuraṅk-aruttum; pākk-
 um; paṭṭūrecōrr-um; teṅk-um; Kaccippēṭṭ-Aimpaṇaiocēvi; kāṭ-um;
 iraṇṭ-um; Īḷaviḷakk-um; Tiruvippirampēṭ-āḷum; vaitt-eḷlai;
 iyt-eḷutiṇa; nāṅk-arai; vaitt-iraṇṭu; kūr-um; oṇr-um; perr-
 um. pukaraṇr-eḷuntu; ārpp-arā; itark-āṇatti; maruṅk-uṭuttā;
 terr-eṇa; viritt-uraip-per; eṭutt-aruḷi; ceṇr-aṭaiya; kāṭ-
 aṭaiya; vaṇṭ-etirumalainta; kuṭutt-iṭṭ-um; kaṭant-iṭṭu; pīṭ-
 aḷittum; kavaraṇṭ-um; tēc-aḷiya; kaṇṭ-um; kūrpp-aḷittu; erint-

alittu;

(2) Two or more light syllables.

8th. tarak-um. erut-um; kalir-unti. kinar-enpatu.
akat-uruñcum. alak-amainta. init-āṇṭa. ulak-alittu. kamu-
k-um. tanat-ākki. paric-ēy. porut-ūrum. mulut-aḷikkum.

It is not elided in the following cases:-

(1) When the noun is followed by a cardinal numeral.

Prose: 7th. paṅku irupatt-entī. 8th. yāṇṭu irupattu-
mūn-āvatu. yāṇṭu arupatt-onr-āvatu. yāṇṭu aypatt-onpat-
āvatu.

(2) In the post-position ku/kku.

Prose: 7th. ceyivārkkku irukkum maneyum. eṭupataṅku ōtu.
vācippataṅku opu paṅku; 8th. Nanti ppottaraṅkarṅku aypat-āvatu.
Māraṇ Caṭaiyaṅku utara MANTRI. Veḷḷērikku ēricceru.

(3) In the noun with the suffix -ttu denoting 'place' or
'possession';

Prose: 8th. paṭṭa iṭattu Iraṇakūrtti ulvīṭṭu cēvakan.
'on the place where he fell, the ulvīṭṭu cēvakan of Iraṇakūrtti'.
cūttirattu Ēnūr Accavinṇaccaṭaṅkavi 'Accavinṇac/caṭaṅkavi of
Ēnūr of the cūttiram'. kōttirattu Āvattampa cūttirattu 'of
the Āvattampa cūttiram of the kōttiram'.

(4) In the ending of the p. adv. pt.

Prose: 7th. eṭuttu ēri tōṇṭi; koṭuttu ittaḷikku;
ceyitu āyiratt-irunūrru; vakuttu itanul; 8th. erintu uṭump-
ōṭi; eṭuttukkoṇṭu aint-āvatu; BHOGAṇ koṇṭu iv Veḷḷēriyilē;
virru koṇṭu ivvūr.

This is due to the fact that the p. adv. pt. in such cases completes an idea; and since this idea does not run into the subsequent clause, it is followed by a short pause; hence there is no coalescing of the vowels.

(5) Verse; 8th. paṭuvatu āḷva tānai. uṭaiyatu olkāta.
irakkappaṭṭatu enru. perratu oru illā vaḷāyumu.

But in Verse this rule is not always observed.

8th. purāṅkaṇṭ-avan -- alitt-araikaṭal. vēnt-unnai.
cemmaṇṭ-avan. tilaitt-eṭirēy.

~~8th. enru.~~

In the following examples the u preceded by the sonant -v- also disappears.

8th. maruv-iniya. maliv-eytiya. vaṭiv-amaiya. aḷav-
ariya. oliv-inri.

The difference between the two forms of u (full u and short u) is that the first one takes a -v- before a vowel. Naccinārkkiṇiyār remarks¹ that if the short u is pronounced with the proper rounding of lips, it sounds as a full u. He gives the following examples which have the same form for noun and verb:-

kātu (noun) 'ear' : imper. 2nd. sg. 'dig'.

kaṭṭu " 'knot' : " " " 'tie'.

He thinks that when they are used as nouns the u remains

1. See under Tol. El. cūṭ. 68.

short; but when used as the imper. the u sounds fully.

But on the other hand Bloch¹ thinks that the addition of this vowel is 'quite modern', because the words cōr - 'rice', pāp - 'serpent', and vayir - 'stomach' mentioned by Kumā-rila Bhaṭṭa in his Tantra Vārttika in the 7th cent. A.D. have no u ending. The proper Tamil forms of these words are cōru, pāmpu or pāppu (poetical), and vayiru. Because Kumā-rila Bhaṭṭa wrote them without the final u it should not be concluded that the short u did not exist at that time. Firstly it is found in the inscr. of the 7th. cent. A.D. Secondly Tolkāppiyam deals with that sound in the chapter on sounds² and then gives a separate chapter for it in the Eluttatikāram; it is also dealt with in the chapter on prosody (Tol. Ceyyuliyal cūt. 8). Thirdly the quality of the sound is so subtle that Kumā-rila Bhaṭṭa may have failed to hear it.

The u at the end of neuter pronouns behaves like the short u in the following examples.

1. I.A. Vol. 48. p.192, 1919.

2. see also f.n. 4. p.33 .

B. Double form of consonants.

It occurs

1. Initially. This indicates oblique relationship.

(1) Plos. (k, c, t, p) assume the double form after
(a) vowels and (b) sonants (y, r,).

(1) After nouns.

kk --- 7th. nāṭṭu kkālin 'of the country channel';
8th. Vilvēli kkāṭar rānaiy-ai 'the ocean-like army of
Vilvēli', kolai kkāḷirru 'of killing elephants', maṇi
kkeṇṭai 'the beautiful carp', ārru kkāl 'the river channel',
katirkkāṇam 'the share of corn-ears', Koṭumpālūr kkūṭār
'the enemies of Koṭumpālūr'.

cc --- 8th. Nelvēli cceru 'the battle of Nelvēli',
uimai ccurram 'near (blood) relations', kaḷirru cḶeliyan
Vānavan 'Ḷeliyan Vānavan with elephants', maler ccōlai
'flowery grove'.

tt --- 8th. Tiruveḷḷarai tTennūr 'Tennūr of Tiruveḷḷar
-ai', paṭai ttānai 'army of battalions', Cōla nāṭṭu tTen-
karai 'Tenkarai of Cōlanāṭu', vali ttōnri 'having been born
in succession' lit 'having been born in the line'.

pp --- 7th. onr-arai ppaṅku 'one and a half parts',
Cūḷaimēṭṭu ppaṭṭiyum 'and the paṭṭi of Cūḷaimēṭu', Paṇmā-
nāṭṭu pParamēccura maṅkaḷattul 'in the Paramēccuramaṅkaḷam
of Paṇmānāṭu'; 8th. irā ppōṇakam 'the night offering',

Tennūr pperuñ kiṇaru 'the large well at Tennūr', Pūvalūr
ppurañ kaṇṭum 'and having seen (their) backs at Pūvalūr',
Periyalūr ppīṭ-alittum 'and having destroyed (their)
greatness at Periyalūr'.

In the following examples the plos. are doubled after
-l (see -l under change).

8th. kall-āl kkāṇam 'the share of kall-āl'; nal
ppāppār 'the good Brahmins'.

There is no doubling in the following examples:-

8th. vēlvi cālai 'the sacrificial hall', Pakavati
kō il-ukku 'to the temple of Pakavati', Korkai kilāṇ 'the
headman of Korkai', Kūlvantai caikk-um 'and to the field
of Kūlvantai', ālva tēnai 'powerful army', Tiruvallikkēṇi',
nāṭu kāval 'the protection of the district', kalaṇcu pon
'Kalaṇcu of gold'.

~~Nouns ending in -am sometimes drop the -m and take the
double plosive.¹~~

~~kk --- 8th. māta kkūtal 'Kūtal with walls'; palana
kkitakkai 'of extensive paddy fields'; taṭa kkai 'long arms';
vēla kkāl 'inundation channel'.~~

~~tt --- 8th. kula ttōṇṇal 'a prince of the race'; māna
ttānai 'proud army'.~~

~~pp --- 8th. Mūvēntamankala ppēr-araiyan; ēnappori 'hog
shaped machines'; Vīra man kala ppēr-araiyan 'the great chief~~

1. ~~makara-u-iruti vērrumai-y-āyir ruvera kkeṭṭu valleluttu
mikumē -- Tol. El. cūṭ. 310.~~

Nouns ending in -am sometimes drop the -m and take the double plosive.¹

kk --- 8th. māṭa kkūṭal 'Kūṭal with walls'; palana kkiṭ-
akkai 'of extensive paddy fields'; taṭa kkai 'long arms';
vella kkāl 'inundation channel'.

tt --- 8th. kula ttōṇral 'a prince of the race'; māna
ttānai 'proud army'.

pp --- 8th. Mūvēntamaṅkala ppēr-araiyan; ēna ppori 'hog
shaped machines'; Vīramaṅkala ppēr-araican 'the great chief
of Vīramaṅkalam'.

Sometimes they double after the oblique form in -ttu.

tt --- 7th. Kūrattu ttaḷikku 'to the temple at Kūram';
8th. Cennilattu cceru 'the battle at Cennilam'; ellai akattu
kkalluṅ 'and the stones at the boundaries'; iṭattu kkō 'the
kings of the earth'.

In the following example the ending -n is dropped and p-
is doubled.

8th. Pallava pperun taccan 'the great carpenter of the
Pallavaṅ'.

(2) After post-positions.

kk --- 8th. itan-ai kkāttār 'those who protect this',
mannan-ai kkol kaḷir-otūṅ 'the kings, with murderous elephants';
Kāviri-ai kkaṭant-iṭṭu 'having crossed the Kāviri'; manattavar-
ai kKurumaṭai vāy 'those with minds, at Kurumaṭai'; Pallavan-ai
kKulumpūr-ut 'Pallava, at Kulumpūr'; Kāṭavan-ai kkāṭ-ataiya

1. ~~maka-v-iruti~~ vērrumai-y-āyir-
ruvara kkeṭṭu velleṭuttu mikumē. Tol. Il. cūt. 310.

'Pallava, so that he might go to the forest'; perupp-irku kilakku-m 'and East of the mound'; Konkarkōrku kkuṇantu 'having brought it to Konkarkōn'.

X cc --- 8th. unn-ai ttalāra cceytu 'having made you grow weak'
 u -weak'; avar-ai tterren 'him, immediately'; tarappaṭṭ-atan-ai tuḷakkam-illā 'that which was given, the ignoble'; Kāmakkāṇi Nar ciṅkar-ku ttēr-ōṭuṇ 'to Kāmakkāṇi Narciṅkan, in which the chariot runs'; perupp-irku tterk-um 'and South of the mound'; itar-ku tten ellai 'the Southern boundary of this'; ellai kku tterku 'south of the boundary'.

pp --- 8th. Paravar-ai ppāl paṭuttum 'and having destroyed the Paravas'; Kēraḷaṇ-ai ppala muraiy-um --- venru koṇṭum 'and having conquered --- the Kēraḷa many a time'; 7th. Caturppētikaḷ -ukku ppīramatēyam koṭuppatarkum 'and to give brahmadeya to the Caturvedins'; 8th. Ceṭṭireṇka SŌMAY(Ā)JI kku ppīramatēyam-āka paṇitt-aruḷi 'having ordered graciously as a brahmadeya to ceṭṭireṇka Sōmayāji'.

(3) After verbal forms.

(a) p.adv.pt.

kk --- 7th. viṇru kkoṇṭa 'which was bought'; 8th. aṭṭi kkoṭuttamaiy-ān 'as (he) gave it after pouring out water'; yānai --- ṭṭi kkūṭā manṇar kuḷān tavirtta 'who dispersed the crowd of enemy kings having led --- the elephants forward'; ellai pōy kkalluṇ kaṇṇiyun nāṭṭi 'having gone to the boundary and planted stones and twigs'; eṭuttu kkoṇṭu 'having taken'.

cc --- 8th. kōvuñ --- murukki cceñkōl ōcci 'having destroyed the kings --- and wielded the sceptre'; kaḷir-unti c Cennilattu cceru venrum 'and having driven forth elephants and won the battle at Cennilam'; veḷir paṭṭu cōḷi yānai cela-N-unti 'having come out and driven the caparisoned elephants to go'.

tt --- 8th. mīṭṭu ttanāt-ākki 'having redeemed (it) and made (it) his own'; nīkki ttanpāl urimai --- amaitta 'having removed and --- who made (it) as his own possession'; pukku tTirumāl-ukku 'having entered, to Tirumāl'; paṇit/t-aruḷi tterrena 'having graciously ordered, immediately'.

pp --- 8th. yānai celam-untip, Pālīvāy amar kaṭantu 'having driven forth elephants and won the battle at Pālī'; ōñki ppakalavaṇ-um-akalav-ōṭum 'having risen high, where even the sun moves far apart'; pūṭṭ-ilivittu ppūñ cōlai aṇi puraviṇ Kāñcivāy ppērūr pukku 'having entered the great city of Kāñci-vāyal with forests decorated by flowery groves, after having unloosened the bow'.

(c) aor. adv. pt.

kk --- 7th. ōṭu cuṭa kkoṇṭa nilam 'the land which was bought to burn tiles'; 8th. maṇa makula kkuṭu/tt-iṭṭu 'having given, in order he might rejoice'; ātta kKali araican vali tolaiya 'so that -- they praised, and so that the strength of the Kali king may perish'; aḷiya kkorra vēlai urai nīkki 'having unsheathed the victorious javelin so that they may perish'; uraiya kkunram-annat-ōr kō il-ākki 'having made a

temple resembling a hill so that he may abide'.

cc --- 8th. tiru valāra cceytār 'they made to grow in prosperity'; a SURAGANAN TA lai aliya ocilai kunittu 'having bent the bow so that the host of Asuras may perish'; talāra cceytu 'having made to grow weak'.

tt --- 8th. vilāṅka ttōṇri 'having been born in order --- may shine'; paṭa ttōl-ōcci 'having wielded his arm in order --- may perish'.

pp --- 8th. irukka pperuvār 'those who may get to live'; unṇapperuvār 'those who get to enjoy'; unṇa ppāla ellām 'all those which could be eaten'.

The following examples have no doubling:-

7th. virru koṇṭu 'having bought'; 8th. venru koṇṭu 'having won'; koṇṭu pōntu 'having taken'; kuṇantu koṭuppa 'when he gave after having brought'; makilntu kaṇṭān 'he made (lit. saw) after having rejoiced'; oṭṭi kuṭutōm 'we gave having agreed'; enru korraṇāy 'having said, the king himself'; ceyitu kallum --- nāṭṭi 'having planted --- and stones, having done'; elle pōyi paṭākai valaṇ ceyitu 'having gone to the boundary and having gone right round the village'; irukka Ponṇiyak/kiyār paṭimam koṭṭuvittān 'while -- was sitting he engraved an image of Ponṇiyakkiyār'.

The doubling in the following does not express oblique relationship.

8th. pōla¹ tterrenru

There is no doubling after the following as they do not express oblique relationship.¹ ~~After~~ (1) anna

8th. kunram-anna kulai kkalirum

(2) ² 2nd. sg.

8th. nī kolka 'you receive'.

(3) ³ Imper.

8th. kanka tannāṭṭu.

(4) ~~After~~ the subject of a clause. 8th. nāṭṭār tolutu;
ūrperra.

(5) p.adj.pt.⁴

7th. tōṭṭina Perumpiṭuku kēlin 'of the Perumpiṭuku channel, which was dug'; 8th. perra paricāram 'the exemptions which -- received'; icaitta peru nāṅk-ellai akattu 'within the four great boundaries, which were described'; kalinta pin 'after had passed away'; etirnta kalai vēntar 'the kings with anklets who opposed'; eytina Pāṇṭiman-kala vicai araiyan

1. see Tol. El. cūt. 204.

2. ditto. 210.

3. ~~see fn. 2. p. 9. ditto.~~

4. see Tol. El. cūt. 210.

Pāṇṭimāṅkala Vicaiyaraiyan

who attained'; ceyta palan 'the merit of having done';
mulaitta paruti 'the sun which rose'; viṭṭa tirumukam 'the
order which he sent'; katta Palyāka Mutukutumi pPeruvaluti
'Palyāka Mutukutumi pPeruvaluti who protected'; alitta
Kaṭuṅkōṇ 'Kaṭuṅkōṇ who destroyed'.

But there is doubling in the following example:-

8th. viṭutta ttirumukam 'the order which was sent'.

(ii) Nasals (n,m)

Sometimes nasals n and m assume the double form after
vowels. m assumes it after -r also.

This happens after words with heavy syllable.

nn --- 8th. kai nnelatta 'which were efficient in their
trunk'; akan cenni nnetu matil-ai 'the lofty wall with wide
top'; koṭum puricai nnetuṅ kiṭaṅkir 'which had frightful
ramparts and deep trenches'; iru nnāli 'two nālis';
PARIHĀRAM-āka nnīr-ōṭu 'as exemptions with water';
PARAMAVAIṢṆAVAN rān-āki nninr-ilāṅkum 'who shines as a
great Vaiṣṇava'.

nm --- 8th. puricai mmatir 'of walls of fortifications';
manniya cīr mmēl-ellai 'the Western boundary of permanent
beauty';

¹According to Tolkāppiyam nasals ñ, n and m are doubled
after heavy syllables.

1. avarruḷ,

mell-elutt-iyarkai-y-uralinum varaiyār colliya totar molli-
iruti-y-āna. Tol. El. cūt. 145.

They are not doubled in the following examples:-

7th. eṭutta nilatt-oṭuṅ; maṅkalattu nilam; virru
 kkoṇṭa nilam; vali ninrum; vaṭakku nōkki; mikka nilam;
 tōṭtina nilam; 8th. urimai nankenam; oli nirainta; munpu
 ninru; akala nīkki; kuṭai nilar; kiṭakkai nīr; yānṭu nārpatt-
 onpat-āvatu; olai nalir; pārttu ninrus urai nīkki; pēr
 nīkki; nīr nāṭtu. 7th. mika makiḷntu; Kūrattu manṭakakku;
 ellai mūṭukāṭtu; ceyivārkku manaiym; nīkki mikka; 8th. Kō
 Māraṅ Caṭaiyarku; māṭa mā; ninra manaiym; valuwāmai mākan
 tōy; aruḷa mēnā; iranṭu mā cey; Cāttaṅ Cāttarku mūnru kūrrār-
 um; perrārai mārri; avarku mākan; oṭukā manṭnar; cirreppanār
 makkaḷukku; vanṭavar matam; mālar mani; etir malainta; ninravar
 muraṅ.

y and v also are not doubled.

8th. matta yānai; cūli yānai; 7th. ittai valipāṭu;
 oḷukkavikku viḷe nilam; mūṭukāṭtu valiyin; pōna valiyin; 8th.
 ōta vēli; eḷuntu viḷ; tanakku vaittu; ceru venrum; kaṭantu
 Viḷvēli; pori vēntar; veḷir-paṭtu viḷankaḷ; aruḷi viṭutta;
 ōcci venkuṭai; viḷaka vīrriruntu; oḷi viḷaka; 7th. tār vēntan;
 8th. pōr vant-avar; Veḷlūr Vinṇaṅ; Vānarāyar Vaṭukavali; ivar
 vaḷikkanṇār; etivēy vant-irutta.

The sounds k, c, t, p, n, m, and v are doubled when they follow
 the dem. or inter. bases.

8th. i kkar_rra_li; i ccūttirattu; 7th. i ttal_iikku; 8th.
i ppiramatēyam; i nnēr; i nnilattē; 7th. i mman_ṭakattē; 8th.
i vVellēriyilē; e vvakai.

The glide -v- between the dem. base and the succeeding
vowel also is doubled.

7th. i-vv-ūr; 8th. i-vv-ull_iṭṭa; i-vv-el_uttu; i-vv-ir_aitta;
i-vv-iy_aitta; i-vv-ic_aitta.

2. Finally.

In the following groups nasals (n, n̄, m) and sonants (l, l̄, r)
assume the double form when they are followed by vowels.

(a) Monosyllables with short vowels:¹

nn --- 8th. en_n-irantana; tan_n-a_li cceñkō_r; man_n-in_it-ā_nṭa;
kan_n-akan_ratu.

nn --- 8th. pon_n-um; ten_n-alar; nillāmunn_n-u_ntēll_nṭu.

ll --- 8th. nall-āvum; nall-erutum; kall-akal_i-ō_ṭu; pall-
uruvil.

ll --- 8th. ull_i-a_nka.

(b) Polysyllables.

nn --- 8th. AKĀLA KĀLAnn_n-ena; vēntann_n-o_ṭuñkā man_nar; Kōra
SARIMMA nn_n-ā_nattiy-āka.

ll --- 8th. ku_nṭai nil_iall_i-ar_ram-in_ri;

rr --- 7th. pa_nk-it_ṭ-un_pārr-ākavum; 8th. Kor_ran_puttūrr-
O_ṭumaiy-iruppai ccey.

1. ne_ṭiyatan_n mun_nar-or_ru me_y ke_ṭutal-un_i
ku_riyatan_n mun_nar ttan_nnuru-v-ir_aṭṭal-u-
m-a_riya ttō_nru ne_riyiyal-en_pa. Tol. El. cūt. 160.

(c) Post-positions.

nn --- 8th. elley-innn-um.

ll --- 7th. potuv-ināll-ullatu.

The -m of the particle um is doubled in the following examples:

8th. 8th. irupāl-umm-itar-eyta; aiyyam-ittumm-aparimitam;
terkumm-iv.

In the following -mm- may be due to the metrical pause on m.

8th. ulakamm-ariya; pavvamm-ena.

C. Change of consonants.

Change of consonants takes place when a word ending in a consonant is followed by one beginning with a consonant. This may be in (1) the final consonant of the first word or (2) the initial consonant of the second or (3) both.

Final consonant:

nasals:

-m > ñ, ñ or n before k, (o-ñ-) (t-n-) respectively.

Verse: 8th. purañ kāval; enpatt-aiñkalañ; kuñtutt-iñtuñ
koñkar; nañruñ kañpi; tñrttuñ Kñṭal; vañḷākañ kuñraiñṭu; kañruñ
kañṭal; peñruñ kañ; oñtuñ kañṭar rānaiñṭāñ; kūruñ kālañ viravuñ kañṭar
rānai; ēntuñ kañṭar rāṇāi; puñraiñtuñ kuñṭai niñḷal; neñtuñ kañ; iñruñ
kañṭal; puñrañ kañṭu; enñnuñ Kañli ārañicañ; enñnuñ kañtir vēr;

tilaikkun Kurunāṭṭavar; karun kalirun; neṭun kiṭaṅkir; ūrun
 kaṭar; Āyvēlai un Kurumparai um; caikkun Kalantai; emmāluṅ
 koṭukkappaṭṭatu; perun kolvalai-^{kkum}; ellaikkun Kaḷḷikkuti;
 ellaikkun kilakkum; Paḷḷavanun Kēraḷanum; kuṭapal-un kuṇa-
 pālum; kalir-^{oṭun} koṭu pōntu; aḷavun kaṭi muraicu; kalirun
 kūntaṅ; kōvun kurumpum; kalirun katir; pari un karun; kaṇṭun
 koṭum; Putāṅkōṭṭun ceru; puli un kayaluṅ; keṭṭuttuṅkai; kulaṅ
 keṭṭuttum; VIJṆĀPYAṅ ceyya; veṅ cilaiyēṅ; ēri un Curivaḷaiyavan;
 vēlaṅ cela; Viṇṇaṅ Celiyakkuti; koṭiṅ cilai; koṭun cilai; pūṅ
 cōlai; PṚTHIVIRĀJYAṅ ceyya; kayaluṅ cenru; neṭun cuṭar; koṭ-
 un Cēva -- . venrun tīvāy; mākaṅ tōy; emmāluṅ tarappaṭṭatu;
 mēkkun tenn-el^{lai}; cūṭṭiyun Tenvarai; Pukaḷiyūrun tikaḷ; Tulē
 BHĀRAMun taraṅi micai; Maṇṇikkuricci un Tirumaṅkai; ciṇaṅ
 tavirtta; matan tavir^{kkun}. ennuṅ naṇṇāṭṭuṅ; ilaṅkun neṭu;
 alarun naṇum; Pulamakaluṅ Nāmakaluṅ; Nāmakaluṅ nalaṅ.

Prose. 7th. nilatt-^{oṭun} kūṭa; pīramatēyaṅ koṭup^{patarkum};
 8th. āluṅ kaṇattēruḷ; paṭāṅ kaḷi; perun kiṇaru; ponnuṅ kuṭuttu;
 yāvarēnuṅ kō; ŚARMAṅ kēṭṭuvārāṇārkai; Tattāṅ pulattuṅ
 Kāraikilāṅ pulattum; tarakuṅ kūlamum; kallun kaṇṇiyun; kuḷamuṅ
 koṭṭakāramum; irettuṅ kuṇaṅku; kallun kaḷḷiyu; paḷar-^{oṭun} kutti-
 ppaṭṭāṅ; paṭākā^{raṅ} koṭuttāṅ; paṭēkārēṅ koṭuttār; kalaṅ kuṭukka
 patutu; BHOGAṅ koṭu. taṅ cirra^{ppanār}; TĀMRA ŚĀ SANAṅ
 ceyvittāṅ; pōṇakaṅ Gaṅka ŚARMA nuṅ; Gaṅka ŚARMAṅ Gaṭṭi-

SARMMANum; PRTHIVIRĀJYAñ ceya; 7th. karumañ ceyivalarkum; 8th. valañ ceytu; valañ ceyitu; SVARGG-ĀROHANAñ ceyta; manñamañ ceytu. añ nāli. 7th. vēṇṭun tēvakaruma; 8th. perun taccoan; onrun tanakku; kār-il-un tampi-mārkku; Avippulattun Tattan pulattun; poriyun tirantu; 7th. taṇṇīrkun tikkum; kāṭiyun nicati; āvun nallerutum; kaṇṇiyun nāṭṭi; tirumukan nāṭṭār; ēriyālun nīriyinta; KULADHANAMun nan-nātum.

The following example has ñ before k-.

8th. añ kalāñcu

In the following there is alveolar n instead of dental n.

7th. manaippaṭapp_ṇun nīkki.

It is not changed in the following examples:

Verse: 8th. kavarntum tariyalarāy; ellaikkum Kurāṅkuṭi.

Prose: 7th. paṅkum Kūrattu; ākavum Kūrattu; tariyum kūlamum; tarakum kattikkāṇamum; kāṇam keyi; 8th. paṭiṇmam koṭṭuvittān; aruttum kurrettam; paṇṇiyum koṇṭu; kāṇamum kallāl; kāṇamum kaṇṇiṭṭu; elleyiṇṇum Koḷlipātt-elleyiṇ; kāṇamum katir; kāṇamum kuca; tūtuvarum kaṇikārattikaḷum; paṭāṅkalīyum kaiyālum; irāmayiyum kāraṇ-attantamum; ellām kōvum; pālum kātum; paṭappum kuḷamum. 7th. nilamum Cūlai-mēṭṭu; ūrālcciyum cekkum; 8th. kāṇamum ceṅkoṭiy; paṇicāram cekkum; ellām Cēyā-rrālum. 7th. Kūramum Nammaṇampākkam. 7th. ~~ārakāṇam tōṇṭina;~~ kūlam-um tarakum; cekkum tariyum; elle akattum talīyum; mērkum tenpāl; nilam Tale/ppāṭakattu; nilam talī; 8th. mērkum tenpāl-

elle; Vehkāvinālum Tīraiyā-ēriyālun; vellakkālum tōṇṭi;
 kollum taṇṭappaṭu; cekkum tariyum; nāyāṭikalum tūtuvarum;
 kamukum teṇkum; ūrāṭciyum tarakum. 7th. pāṭum nīrr-īnta;
 ākavum ninra; 8th. irāmayiyum nāṭṭuvakai; nallāvum nall-erutum;
 irāmayiyum nāyāṭikalum; irāmayiyum nall-āvum; arikolliyum neyi;
 nāṭṭōm nāṭṭuviyavan; tēvaṭānāppirama/tem nīkki; ālum neṭum;
 vēliyum nīkki; vēlikkum ninra; ilampūṭciyum nāṭu-kāvalum;
 ōṭaiyum nīr; erutum nēr-vāyamum; ceykaiyum nallāvum; ellām
 naṭṭu.

It may be seen from this that the change occurs mostly in verse.

Also -m does not change before p-, y- and v-.

7th. marrum potuvināl; ellām Paramēo/cuvaramaṅkalattu;
 8th. taṇṭamum pattūrccā/r̄rum; paṇam pākkum; pureyum paṇam
 pākkum; irāmayiyum paṭāṅkalī; veyiyum pullum; eṭuppārum putu;
 kaṇikārattikalum paṇṇuppāl-eṭuppārum; vileyum paṭṭikai;
 paṭappum piravum; kurrettam paṇṇiyum; puluṭṭi pāṭum peruvatu;
 kolkalamum puluṭi-pāṭum; nilaṇum puṇ ceyiyum. palam pīramatēyam;
 uḷlum palam; cey um perrāṇ; ivuḷi/kaḷum pala; kaṭum pari um;
 koṭum puricai; viri um polir cōlai; alittum pū viri um; cilai
 um puli un; vaḷākam poṭu molī; narum polil; Ceṇkoṭi um Putān-
 kōṭṭuṇ; yāṇai um puricai; veṇrum pār; inam puṭai; māṇam pērtta;
 kurumpum pāvutaṇ; eṇrum palana; alampum Pākaṇūrkkūr̄ram; uruṇcum

Pāli; kavāntum Pallavaṇum; paḷam pēr; perum paṇaikāraṇ;
 ūr pāl; neṭum parampu. VARṢAVAREḌDHANAM y-āṇṭu; vēli-y-uḷḷum
 yāṇṭu; vēliyum yāṇṭu. 7th. kiḷaḷkkum vaṭapāl-ellai; ninrum
 vaṭakku; manepṭaṭappum vakuttu; nilamum virru koṇṭu; Pāratam
 vācippaṭarku; ēriyum valipāṭu; 8th. īḷaviḷakkum vaṭṭil;
 kiḷakkum vaṭapāl-elle; Cēyār-ālum Vēḷkāvinālum; ārrukkālum
 vēḷakkālum; kāṇamum vica; atikārarum vāyikkēṭpārum; pariHāram
 vaṭṭi nāli-y-um; ellaikkum vaṭakku; aḷikkum vali kelu; koṇṭum
 vēl-āli; ālium viyaṇ; vaḷaikkum vērrānai.

-n > -r before the plosives (k-, t-) when it denotes
 oblique relationship.¹

8th. itarku 'of this'; itava ir kiṭāy 'having carved on
 the place'.

If the initial sound of the succeeding word is t-, it
 is also changed into r-.² (i.e. tt)

8th. por rēr 'gold car'; murai ir rarappaṭṭat-ai 'that
 which was given according to law'.

1. nakāra-v-iruti vall-elutt-iyaiyin

rakāram-ākum vērrumai pporuṭkē -- Tol. El. cūt. 332.

2. la, na-v-eṇa varū um paḷḷi munnart, ta, na-v-eṇa varir ra,
na-v-ākummē. -- Tol. El. cūt. 149.

In the following examples -n > -ñ and -ñ before k- and c- respectively.

8th. Cāttan̄ Kaṇavati 'Kaṇavati, son of Cāttan̄'; Cāttan̄ Cāttarku 'to Cāttan̄ son of Cāttan̄'.

There is no such change in the following:

8th. Tāyan̄ Cīnkan̄ 'Cīnkan̄ son of Tāyan̄'.

Tolkāppiyam explains this change as follows:

If a proper name¹ ending in -n denotes the father, it elides its -n and adds the suffix -am when the name of the son follows it in possessive relationship. This -m in turn becomes -ñ or ñ.² (see under the change of final -m).

This change is also found in the following adjectival compound.

8th. puñ̄ cey 'dry-field'.

The form puñ̄ cey also is found.

The following examples have dental -n instead of alveolar -n̄. This may be due to dialectical variation.³

7th. nāṭṭukkāl-in̄ ter̄kum; kāl-in̄ puluti pāṭu; 8th. eley-in̄ vaṭakkum.

There is no change whatever in the following examples:

Verse: 8th. viyan̄ parampu; akan̄ cenn̄i; itan̄ puran̄ kāval;
revenue assessment of this?

1. Tol. El. cūt. 347.

2. appeyar meyy-olitt-an̄ keṭu valiyyu, nirralum-urittēy-amm-en̄ cāriyai, makkan̄ murai tokū u maruṅkin̄-ān̄e. Tol. El. cūt. 350

3. see p. 13.

itan peru-nānk-ellai 'the four great boundaries of this'; tan palam pēr 'its old name'; kōn kuṇarappaṭṭu 'having been brought by the kings'; tan pala/mai-ātai 'its antiquity-becoming'; nin kura-varār 'by your ancestor'.

Prose: 7th. valiy-in kilakkum 'and East of the road'; 8th. elley-in kilakkum 'and East of the boundary'; muppatin kāṭi 'thirty kāṭis'; Vicaiyanallūlān tampi 'younger brother of Vicaiyanallūlān'; itan piyar 'its name'; palan peruvār 'they shall receive the merit'; alittān pāvattu 'in the sin of those who ruined'.

The following do not express oblique relationship:

7th. Kantacēnan ceyivitta 'which Kantacēnan caused to be made'; Catturumallan Kuṇaparan¹; makan Kantacēnan 'Kantacēnan, son of'; Laṭitāṅkuran Catturumallan¹; Cellan Civa DĀSAN¹; BRammamaṅkalavan Cellan¹; kaṇṭān cara mikka -- cilaiyān 'he with the bow full of arrows made it (lit. saw)'; 8th. ivan peru mane 'the house which he receives'; mun per rār-ai 'those who received before'; viyavan colliya 'which the headman told'; arupaṭṭān Kāṭaṭi Karakkan 'Kāṭaṭi Karakkan was cut down'; araican kaikkōṇṭu 'the king having taken in hand'; Narkorran koṇṭa 'which Narkorran began'; Paraman paṭaṭta 'which Paraman created'; Vānavan Cempiyan¹. Cempiyan Cōlan¹.

-n before the nasals n- m- and the sonant v- undergoes no change.

1. Proper name.

7th. Vēntan Narēntirappottaraiyan; 8th. tānai-y-ān nīr-ōṭu;
 makan Nāraṇan. valiyin mērkum; Kuṇaparaṇ Mayēntirappottarecaru;
 Vicaiyaraiyan muppatin; MADAVĪKALAN manṇar-kōṇ; koṭuttamai in
 marr-itarku; Tennan māna; pāvutaṇ murukki; Mārann-Einan muka
 maṇṭamañ; Oōlan manṇar; Tennan marr-avaraku; elle in mērkum;
 taccan makan; en muṭimēla; kāttāraṇ malar-aṭi; cilai in Mala-
 koṇkam; paṇaikāraṇ makan; pon māṭa; pon malar. 7th. aṭiyān Va-
 yanta-ppiri; Pallavaracaṇ vile; Narēntirappottarai/yan Venpetṭ-
 in; irupatt-entīn valiyāle; valiyin vaṭakkum; 8th. AGNI ŚARMMAN
 vilai; alippān vara; Tennan Vāṇavan; Cempīyan Vaṭavarai; alittān
 Vāraṇāci; Celiyan Vāṇavan; avan velir paṭṭu; utaṇ vavviya;
 Maṇkalanāṭ-ālvān viṇṇappatt-āl; avan vilu niti ṭṭu; GOTRatt-in
 vali; VIKRAMatt-in velirpaṭṭu; MĀL-uruvin velir paṭṭu; murai in
 valuvāmai; araicaṇ vali.

-ṇ > -ṭ before plosives to indicate oblique relationship¹.

8th. patinēll-āvatankat Kanai ūr. mārṛuṭai paṭa 'when
 Kanai ūr fell in the possession of the enemies on the 10th year!'

In the following examples there is no change.

8th. maṇ kāppa 'while -- was protecting the earth'; ven
 kuṭai 'white umbrella';

There is no change when a nasal follows.

8th. kaṇ nālattu; maṇmakal-ai; Vēn manṇan-ai.

1. nakāra-v-iruti vall-elutt-iyaiyin, ṭakāram-ākum vērrumai

Sonants.

-l > (a) -r before the pbsives. k-, c-, p-, t-~~f~~ to indicate oblique relationship.¹

8th. virkai 'of the hand (holding) the bow'; matir Kūṭal with ramparts'; punar Kāviri 'Kāviri (which has) waters'; ceṅkōr Cēntaṇ 'Cēntaṇ with the sceptre'; mēr ceṇru 'having advanced on'; kaṭar paṭai tāṇai 'ocean-like army of battalions'; nār perum paṭai 'the four large armies'; matir Pūli ūr 'Puliyūr with ramparts'; kuravar-ār kuṭu/kkappaṭṭa 'which was given by the ancestors'; VARODAYA BHATṭaṇ-ār ceyyappaṭṭatu 'it was made by Varodaya Bhaṭṭa'; Nakkaṅkorriyār ceyyappaṭṭatu 'it was made by Nakkaṅkorri'; ampukaḷ-ār pōr maintar pulamp-eytum 'where warriors get into affliction by arrows'; kuravar-ār pān murai ir 'by ancestors according to law'; Tamil-ir cevi kaluviyum 'having bathed his ears with (the sound of) Tamil'; ellaiy-ir paṭṭa 'included in the boundary'; aruḷir perrum 'having got by the favour'.

The initial t- of the succeeding word also is changed into r-².

8th. vēr Renṇaṇ 'Tennaṇ with the javelin'; nilar raṅku 'resting in the shade'; kaṭar rāṇaiy-ai 'the ocean-like army'; ceṅkōr Renṇaṇ Vāṇavaṇ 'Tenna Vāṇavaṇ with the sceptre'; aṭar vēr rāṇai 'of an army of fighting spears'; pān murai ir rara-ppaṭṭat-ai 'which was given by the path of law';

1. lakāra-v-iruti nakāra-v-iyarrē -- Tol. El. cū. 366.

2. see p.

There is no change in the following examples:

Verse: 8th. kātal ceytu 'having been in love'; vēl paṭai
ōṭu 'with an army of spears'; pal paṭai ōṭu 'with several armies';
Kūtal pukku 'having entered Kūtal'; palamaiy-ātal kāṭṭinān 'he
showed his antiquity becoming'; matil putukki 'having renewed
the walls';

Prose: 7th. ayintēkāl paṭṭi 'five and a quarter paṭṭis';
mēl pāl-elle 'the Western boundary'; vaḷeyil curru nilam 'the
land which surrounds the pond'; ikkālkāl-il kūṭe iṛettum
'having poured out baskets from these channels'; kāl koṭṭu
'quarter of the trunk'. vinṇappattāl Kōra SARMMann-āṇattiy-
āka 'at the request of --, KōraSarman as the executor'.

The following example has no oblique relationship:

8th. matil parant-ōṅki 'the walls having spread and
risen high'.

(b) -n before ñ-, m-, ṽ- and n-.¹

Verse: 8th. kaṭaṇ ñālam; kūntaṇ māvuṇ; poliṇ maruṅk-uṭutta;
pāṭukaṭaṇ muḷaitta; Kūṭaṇ matil-akattu; VĀDYAGBYA SANĠĪTAnkaḷ-
āṇ malivu; aṭaṇ mannaṇ-ai; naṇ vayattil.

Prose: no examples.

The initial n- of the succeeding word also is changed into
n-ā:

Verse: 8th. koṇ navinra; naṇ nāṭu.

1. mell-elutt-iyaiyi nakāram-ākum. Tol. El. cūṭ. 367.

2. ~~see p.~~

There is no change in the following examples:

Verse: 7th. tanpāl mika; 8th. tōṇṇal māy-ēntuṇ; akal vānattu
 VIDYĀ DEVATAiy-ēl virumpappaṭum; pal vaḷai; kol vaḷaikkum; vil
 viravūṇ; viral vēntaṇ; aṭal vēntēy; kaṭal vaḷākam; Kūṭal Vañci;
 vēl valaṇ; vilāṅkal vēl; matil Viḷiṇam-atu; aṭal vemma; kāl
 vaḷaittum; puravil Veḷḷūr; kaḷal vēntar; paṇiyiṇāl vaṭivamaiya.

Prose: 7th. kuḷippaṭiyāl virrukkonṭa; 8th. irupattu nāl
 vēliyum; vilai ŚRĀvaṇaiyāl virru konṭu.

In the following examples -l > -r before the vowel (a-),
 nasals (m-, n-), sonant (v-) and sct (B-, S-). This change is
 peculiar to the inscriptions.

8th. vinṇappattār Ālappākka; valiṇār maṇai-y-um; Mayilēppir
 Nanti SARMMMA BHATṬAN-um; PARAMESVARAN-ār Vēlvikuṭi; pēr-ār
 BRHMADEYAM; paṭippaṭiy-ār SARVVA PARIHĀRAM.

-l > (a) -r before plosives (k-, p-, t-) to denote oblique
 relationship.¹

Verse: 8th. kāyal-uṭ kaṇalam malarum 'where lotus blooms
 in canals'; ellaṇiy-uṭ paṭṭa 'included within the boundary'.

Prose: 8th. patin-ēll-āvaṭaṇ kaṭ Kanai ūr --- paṭa 'when
 Kanaiyūr -- fell on the 17th'.

t- becomes assimilated into ṭ-

Verse: 8th. Kuḷumpūr-uṭṭēo-aliya 'so that (his) splendour
 may perish at Kuḷumpūr'; itaṇuṭ ṭaṇakku 'of this, to him';

1. ṇakāra-v-iruti vall-elutt-iyaiyin
 ṭakāram-ākum vēṇṇumai pporuṭkē -- Tol. El. cūṭ. 302.
 lakār-v-iruti ṇakāra-v-iyarṛē ditto. 396.

iyarr-uttēvvar 'in these places, the enemies'.

The -l is not changed in the following examples:

Verse: 8th. atīṢAYAnkaḷ ceytu 'having done astounding deeds';
nāl pārttu 'having seen the day'.

Prose: 7th. Taleppāṭakatt-ul Cūlemēṭṭuppattī-y-um 'and
Cūlaimēṭṭuppattī at Taleppāṭakam'.

8th. enkaḷ Tūmpan-ēri uḷḷai 'in our Tūmpanēri'; Kāṭṭiraikaḷ
oēvakan 'the servant of Kāṭṭirai'; kaṇattār-ul Kāliyamaṅkilān
kilār 'of the members of the assembly, Kāliyamaṅkilān-kilār'.

There is no oblique relationship in the following examples:

Prose: 8th. Kāṭṭiraikaḷ ceyikka 'when Kāṭṭirai was victor-
ious'; Kulāṅkilārkaḷ Karumāraccēri-ppulam orri iṭṭu 'Kulāṅkil-
ārkaḷ having mortgaged the field called Karumāraccēri'.

(b) -n before nasals (m-)¹.

Verse: 8th. nīṇ muṭi; tiṇi tōṇ mannavar; nīṇ matil; Marutūr-
uṇ māṇpu; nāṇ māṭa.

In the following examples there is no change:

Prose: 7th. ūr-ul maṇṭakam; 8th. kaṇattār-ul Muḷḷirkilār;
itanuḷ mūṇr-il; itanuḷ Mūrtti Eyinan.

Also it undergoes no change before v-.

8th. āli uḷ venru; Pāyal-ul vaṭapālai.

Initial consonant:

The dentals t- and n- which follow a word ending in -n
change into r- and ṇ- respectively.²

1. mell-elutt-iyaiyin ṇakāram-ākum -- Tol. El. cūṭ. 397.

2. see p.

Verse: 7th. Venpettin renpāl; 8th. kuṭaimān Rērmāran;
 Curiyalaiyavan riru muṭi; Kāviri in ren karai māl. mun ninṇavar;
 AMRTAKIRANAN nan vayatt-il; kōn Neṭuṇṇoṇaiyan; tānaiyān nīr-ōṭu.

Prose: 8th. elleyin rerkkum.

There is no change in the following:

Prose: 8th. Vicaiyanallūlān tampi; araiyan Tiruveḷḷarai.
 7th. vēntan Nareṇtirappottaraiyan. 8th. ~~tānaiyān nīr-ōṭu~~; makan
 Nāraṇan.

Other initial consonants do not change at all.

7th. valiyyin kilakkum; 8th. kōmān Kōccaiyan; kōn kuṇar-
 appaṭṭu; ten karai; nin kuravar-ār; uṭan kavarntum; tān karuti;
 vēntan Korṇaikilān. Vānavan ceṇkōr; vēntan cilai; tān ceytu;
 akan cenni; Cempiyan Cōlan. itan purāṇkāval; Paraman paṭaitta;
 cēvakan Pūtūr Cāttan; koṭṭuvittān Puṇalālai; VĀSAVAN pōl; makan
 Pāṇṭi pPerumṇaikaṇan; viyan parampu. 7th. valiyyin mērkum; 8th.
 manan matura; en muṭi; Cōlan mannar.

t- following -n changes into t-¹.

8th. vaṇ ṭalayam; maṇṭōrra; kaṇ ṭōrra.

Exceptions: no examples.

Other consonants do not change.

8th. maṇ kāppa; veṇ kuṭai; kaṇ nālattu; Vēṇ mannan-ai;
 maṇ makaḷ-ai.

1. na, la-v-en pulli mun ṭa, na-v-ena ttōnrum ---

D. Disappearance of consonants.

-m at the end of a word with heavy syllable is dropped when it is followed by m- and n-.

8th. ennu māṭa; alikku matta; nāka mā malar; Kuvalaimalaiyu matta; Tirumanṭai u mun; mana makula; kaḷḷiyu nāṭṭi.

But they are not elided in the following examples:

8th. ellaikkum mēkkum; ellaikkum Milanti-yankuṭi; kārāṇ-maiyum miyāṭciyum; ilaṅkum maṇi; nālam mulutaḷikkum taṇṇākam malar; kamalam malarum; vaḷikkannārura māṭamum; māṭamum mālikaiyum; manaiyum manaiṭṭaṭṭa/ppum.

It is not elided at the end of a short syllable:

8th. vem mā.

-n also behaves in the same way. The dental n- which follows it changes into alveolar n-.

8th. Neṭuṇṇaṭaiya marr-avanran; kilā Narkorran; mannava Neṭuṇṇaṭaiyarku; koṭuttamaiyā nīṭu.

In the following example the initial n- of the succeeding word does not change, 8th. tiraviti nīkki.

-r is sometimes dropped before k-.

8th. Nēriya kōṇ.

In the following example the -r remains but the succeeding t- is dropped.

8th. kāttār-an.

1. see p. 2. p. 11.

1. see p. 60.

-l and -l also sometimes do like-wise when it is followed by (1) n-.

The n changes into n-.

8th. nāṭṭā nin; mē nāl; paka nālikai; taṅka nāṭṭu; nā nin.

(see also p.26)

(2) plos t-.

8th. muki ruñcalil.

(see p.25 for the change of t-ntr-).

(3) plos. p-.

8th. valiyā ppatinaru.

p. is doubled in this case.

B A S E S.

The bases in the inserr. can be divided as follows:

1. Inflected bases.

They can be used as

(a) noun.

moli 'speak' 8th. potu moli akarri 'having removed the common word'; kurai 'lessen' 8th. marai nāvinōr kurai tīrttum 'having relieved the distress of those who studied the Vedas'; oli 'make noise' 8th. oli uṭai maṇi ttēr 'the chariot possessing sounding bells'; aruḷ 'be gracious' 8th. aruḷ payantu 'having given forth benevolence'.

(b) verb.

Vilai 'grow' 7th. viḷe nilam 'cultivated land'; kol 'kill' 8th. kol yānai 'killing elephant'; aṭar 'fight' 8th. aṭar vēl 'fighting spears'; avir 'shine' 8th. avir-oli 'brilliant splendour'; viṭu 'emit' 8th. viṭu katir 'expanding rays'; akal 'extend' 8th. akal-iṭatt-ai 'the extensive earth'; taṅku 'rest' 8th. taṅk-oli 'abiding splendour'; arai 'roar' 8th. arai kaṭal 'roaring ocean'; nīl 'lengthen' nīpmuṭi 'high crown'.

Nouns which define the action of the verbal base come in front of it.

puku 'enter' 7th. ūr puku valiy-in 'of the road which leads into the village'; mali 'abound' 8th. cilai mali

taṭa kkai 'the long hand which holds the bow'; uru 'dwell'
 'make' 8th. UDAYA GIRI MADHYAMatt-uru cūṭar 'the brilliant
 sun which dwells in the Eastern ocean'; kurai uru kaṭar
 paṭai 'the noise making ocean-like army'; tōy 'touch' 8th.
 mākan tōy malar cōḷai 'the the sky touching flowery
 groves'; aṇi 'decorate' 8th. koṭi aṇi ---- māṭa kKūṭal
 'Kūṭal which has halls decorated with banners'; cōḷai aṇi
 puravil 'woody region beautified by groves'; peru 'get'
 8th. ivan peru maṇai 'the house which he gets'.

2. Uninflected bases. They are only used as adjectives.
 They consist of

(1) Some bases denoting 'quality'.

vem 'cruel' 8th. vēn cilaiyān 'he with the cruel bow';
 veṇ 'white' 8th. veṇ kuṭai 'white umbrella'; taṇ 'cool'
 8th. taṇ nākam 'cool Nāga tree'; nal 'good' 8th. naṇ nāṭu
 'fertile country'; putu 'new' 8th. putu kkuṭirai 'new horses';
 tu 'clean' 8th. tu kuttal ariciyāl 'of clean pounded rice';
 tēm 'sweet' 8th. tēm punar kurattī 'the sweet punar kurattī'.

These bases develop later abstract nouns of quality.
 vemmai 'hotness' 'cruelty'; veṇmai 'whiteness'; taṇmai 'cool-
 ness'; naṇmai 'goodness'.

Nannūl thinks that the adjectival bases are derived
 from the abstract nouns of quality: see Nan. cūṭ. 135 and
 136.

(2) Those which denote 'directions'.

ten 'Southern' 7th. ten pāl ellai 'the Southern (side) boundary'; kīl 'Eastern' 7th. kīl pāl-ellai 'the Eastern (side) boundary'; mēl 'Western' 7th. mēl pāl ellai 'the Western (side) boundary'; vaṭa 'Northern' 7th. vaṭa pāl-ellai 'the Northern (side) boundary'.

From these develop nouns of directions by the addition of the suffix -ku.

7th. terku 'South'; 7th. kīlakku 'East'; 7th. mēkku 'West'; 7th. vaṭakku 'North'.

(3) Demonstrative bases:

i- 'this' 8th. ikkarralī 'this stone temple'; iccūttirattu 'of this sūtra'; 7th. i tṭalīkku 'to this temple'; 8th. ippīramatēyam 'this brahmadeya'; 7th. i mmaṇṭakattē 'in this maṇḍapa'; 8th. i nnilattē 'in this land'; 7th. in nīlattukku 'to this land'; 7th. ivvūr 'this village'.

a- 'that' 8th. a ppatiyai 'that spot'.

(4) Inter. adj. base.

e- 8th. evvakai 'what ever kind'.

CHAPTER III.SUBSTANTIVES.

The nouns in the inscrr. can be classed under two main divisions.

I. Those without termination. This group had sexual gender.

(a) mas. sg. : 8th. kō 'king'; Pāṇṭi 'Pāṇḍya'; Peruvāṭi¹, Ēnāti¹, Māl 'Viṣṇu'; Āyavēl¹, L.W.S. : 8th. Uttakēcari¹; paruti 'sun'.

(b) fem. sg. : 8th. maṅkai 'the goddess' lit. 'woman'.

(c) neu. sg. :

(i) Vowel ending:

8th. Vēlvikuṭi¹, piṭi 'elephant'; vali 'strength'; pūmi 'land'; ceru 'battle'; oeru 'field'; vile 'price'; elle 'boundary'; vēlai 'sea'; cilai 'bow'; kuṭai 'umbrella'; tānai 'army'; paṭai 'army'.

(ii) Consonantal ending:

8th. Vēllūr¹, 7th. ūr 'village'; 8th. iṭar 'distress'; piyar 'name'; kāl 'foot'; nel 'paddy'; kō il 'temple'; kaṭal 'ocean'; vēl 'lance'; vāl 'sword'; akal 'ditch'.

Sg. is sometimes used for pl.

1. Proper name.

8th. mā 'horses'; aṭi 'feet'; maṇi 'gems'; āpai
'orders'; yānai 'elephants'; vil 'bows'; matil 'walls';
tōl 'arms'; tēr 'chariots';

II. Those with terminations.¹

a. Personal terminations;²

They express gender, number and person. There are
three genders mas., fem., and neu., two numbers: sg. and
pl.; and three persons: 3rd, 2nd and 1st.

Rat:

3rd pers: mag. sg: -n, -an, -āñ, and -avan.³

8th. kōn 'king' (compare this with kō - in I (a)).
vēntan 'king'; Narkorran⁴; Tennan 'Pāṇḍya'; Celiyan
'Pāṇḍya'; Myinān⁴; kōnān 'lord'; 7th. cilaiyān 'the man

1. Tol. divides this into Rational and Irrational. 'nouns
denoting human beings are Rational, the rest are Irrational'

Tol. Col. cūt.1.

2. These are varied forms of the personal pronouns. Tol.
mentions in Col. cūt.10. that these terminations occur only
in verbs. But it is to be inferred from Col. cūt.11. that
nouns also take the gender terminations. Nan. states in cūt
140 that they are taken both by nouns and verbs.

3. naḥkān-orrēy-āṭū u-v-aṇi col. Tol. col. 5.

4. Proper name.

with the bow'; 8th. koṭiyān 'the man with the banner';
Maṅkalanāṭālvān¹; pakalavan 'sun.'

The following is also found:

-mān : 8th. kuṭaimān 'the possessor of the umbrella'.

fem. sg. aḷ² -i -aḷ : : 8th. Pūmakal 'flower-goddess'

Nāmākal 'the goddess of the tongue'.

-i : 8th. Nakkankorri-y-ār 'by Nakkankorri'.

pl.:--- -ar, -ār, -avar³.

These are used for mas. and fem.

mas.: - 8th. Paravar 'the Paravas'; Kurumpar 'the
Kurumpas'; tevvar 'enemies'; ANTAṆAR 'Brahmans'; perrār
'those who obtained'; kūrār 'the owners of the parts';
nāṭṭār 'residents'; uḷār 'those who are in'; vantavar-ai
'those who came'; etirv-tavar-ai 'those who opposed';
Kurunāṭṭāvar 'the people of Kurunāṭu'.

The following terminations are also found:

-kal : 8th. nāyāṭikal 'hunters' lit. 'those who sport
with dogs'; makkal 'children'; 7th. caturp-pētikal 'the
Caturvedins'.

-mār³.

1. Proper name.

2. laṅkān-orre makatū u-v-ari col. - Tol. Col. cūt. 6.

3. raṅkān-orrum pakara-v-irutiya-
mārai kkiḷaviy-uḷappaṭa mūnru
nēra ttōnrum palār-ari collē

Ditto.

7.

8th. tampimār 'younger brothers'

The forms -mar and -var derived from mār, are used with numerals.

7th. irupatinmar 'twenty persons'.

8th. aimpatinvar 'fifty persons'.

The following example has double terminations:

8th. vīrarkal 'heroes'.

fem: - 8th. ilaiyavar 'women' lit. 'those who are young'.

In the following, fem: sg. with termination -i, take -ar and -kal.

-i-y-ar : 8th. kātaliyar 'wives'.

-i-kal : 8th. kaṇikārattikal 'dancing girls'.

hon. sg.

In the following examples the hon. sg. is formed by adding -kal to the noun.

mas: 8th. Kāṭṭiraikal 'the Pallava'; perumāṇaṭi-kal 'the king' lit. 'the great one with the sacred feet'.

Sometimes it is formed by adding -ār to the sg. terminations.

mas: 8th. cirreppanār 'younger paternal uncle'.

Iḷamperumānār.¹

1. Proper name.

fem: 8th. Ponniyakkiyēr.¹

1st. pers. : sg. 8th. Ayyapporriyēn 'I who am Ayyapporri';
Srī Dandiy-ēn 'I who am Srī Dandi'.

pl : 8th. nāttōm 'we, the inhabitants'.

Irrat:

sg. --- atu² : 8th. ullatu 'that which exists';

pl :

-ana³ : 8th. ullana 'those which exist'.

-kaḷ⁴ : 8th. irṣṭikaḷ 'horses'; kāḷkaḷ-il 'in the
 channels'.

(b) Neuter terminations.

(i) -am.

sg. --- 7th. nilam 'land'; 8th. iṭam 'residence';
arṛam 'fault'; Vinṇam¹; kunṛam 'hill'; maram 'tree'.

L.W.skt --- 7th. piramatēyam 'brahmadeya'; maṇṭakam
 'maṇḍapa'; 8th. Maṅkaḷapuram¹; taṭākam 'tank'.

1. Proper name.

2. onr-ari kilavi tā, ra, ṭa-v-ūrnta

kunriyal-ukaratt-iruti-y-ākum -- Tol. Col. cūt. 8.

3. a,ā, va, ēna varū um-iruti -

y-appān mūnrē pala-v-ari collē Ditto. 9.

4. kaḷḷ-otu civaṇum-avv-iyar peyarē

koḷ vali-y-uṭaiya pala-v-ari corkē Ditto. 169.

The same form can be used as pl.

8th. inam 'crowds'; kamalam 'lotuses'; paṭākāram
'paṭākāras'; koṭṭākāram 'kraals'; kalam 'measures'.

They sometimes take the termination -kaḷ for the pl.

8th. VĀDYA GEYA SAṅGĪTAṅkaḷ-āṇ 'by instrumental and
vocal music'; VIKRAMAṅkaḷ 'heroic deeds'; SĀSTRAṅkaḷ-ai
'Sāstras'.

(ii) -u.

sg: - 7th. terku 'South'; mēkku 'West'; 8th. mūppu
'old age'; muraicu 'drum'; kāṭu 'forest'; ulaku 'world'.

The same forms are also used as pl.

8th. eluttu 'signature' lit. 'characters'; paṅku
'parts'; cekku 'oil-mills'; paṭappu 'gardens'.

Sometimes they take -kaḷ for the pl.

8th. ampukaḷ-ār 'by arrows'.

NOUN-RELATION.

The relation of the noun with the rest of the sentence is expressed by:

I. Word-order, and II. the use of post-positions.

I. Word-order:

The agent of the action comes before the verb.

p. adv. pt.: 8th. Māraṇ(kā)ri ikkarrāli ceytu 'Māraṇkāri having made this stone temple'; Māraṇṇ Ḍinaṇ muka maṇṭamaṇ ceytu 'Māraṇ Ḍyinaṇ having made the front hall'.

Personal verb: 8th. AGNIŚARMAṇ - - - - MAHĀDEVAR kku --- koṭuttār 'Agniśarman - - - gave (it) - - - to Mahādeva'; Ayyappo(r)riyāṇ - - - cer(u) - - - eri ceeru-v-āka vaittēṇ 'I who am Ayyapporri - - - gave (lit. placed) - - - the field - - - to be the tank-field'; Cūvaraṇ Ḍiṇkan - - - iraṇṭu kūrum - - - BRĀHMAṆARKKU - - - koṭuttāṇ 'Cūvaraṇ Ḍiṇkan - - - gave the two parts - - - to the brahmans'.

But in some cases the subject comes at the end.

Where the order is inversed the verb has the personal endings.

8th. Ponniya(k)kiy(ā)r paṭimam koṭṭuvittāṇ - - - - Nāraṇaṇ 'Nāraṇaṇ - - - caused an image of Ponniyakkiyār to be engraved'; (aiṇ)tāvatu murruvittāṇ - - - Kampan Araiaṇ - - - kiṇaṇu 'Kampan Araiaṇ - - - completed (lit. caused to be completed) - - - the well - - - in the fifth (year)';

arupattān - - - Pūtūr Gāttan 'Pūtūr Gāttan - - - was cut down'; arupattān - - - K(ā)ṭaṭi Karakka(n) 'Kāṭaṭi Karakkan -- was cut down'; ivv-eluttu vetṭinēn - - - ŚRĪ DAṆḌIyēn 'I Śri Daṇḍi, engraved (lit. cut) this inscription'; piṭi cūlntān - - - Cirītarān 'Cirītarān ----- followed the female elephant round'.

Sometimes a noun can become the predicate of a sentence.

8th. ivai YUDDHAKESARI pPerumpanaikāran eluttu 'these are the writings of Yuddhakesari Perumpanaikāran'; kuruti maṇ paranta ūr-Aluntiyūr-ennum-ūr. 'the village called Aluntiyūr is the village where the blood spread on the earth'.

Any other noun which defines the action of the verb comes in front of it.

1. Direct object:

8th. oḷi nakar alitta 'who destroyed the shining cities'; maṇṇ-āṇṭa 'who ruled the earth'; ip PRASASTI pāṭina 'who composed this eulogy'; nālam - - - aḷikkum 'who is protecting - - - the world'; akat-uruṇcum 'which rub the inner part';

7th. vile kāṇam koṭuttu 'having given the price (in) gold'; ēri tōṇṭi 'having dug the tank'; 8th. kōvuṇ kurump-um - - - - murukki 'having destroyed - - - - the kings and fortifications'.

It comes between the subject and the predicate, when

the predicate is a personal verb.

see p. 73. for examples.

2. Remoter object:

8th. uppu kkō cceykai 'the manufacturing of salt for the king'.

3. Instrument:

8th. Cellan Civa DĀSAN colliiyatu 'this was composed (lit. said) by Cellan Civadāsan'. 8th. cor kannālar colappaṭṭa 'which was interpreted (lit. said) by persons whose words are their eyes (i.e. highly learned men)'; pal valai kkōn kuṇarappaṭṭu 'having been brought by kings (wearing) many bracelets'.

4. Motion towards:

8th. pōr ventavar matan tavirkkum 'who crushed the pride of those who came to the battle'; ell(ai) poy 'having gone to the boundary'.

5. Manner:

8th. manṇ-init-āṇṭa 'who ruled the earth justly'; nanṅu kūvi 'having called mildly'; nāmakaḷ-un nalan-ētta 'so that the goddess of the tongue may praise well'; paka nālīkai ira(v)āmai - - - venru koṇṭum 'having won - - - before the expiry of the hour of the day'; vēl-ālium viyan paramp-um-ēlāmai cenr-alittum 'having gone and destroyed unopposed the sea of weapons and the high mountains'; mun ninravar 'who stood in front'; mun perrār-ai 'those who

obtained formerly'; antaṇālap muppu 'in front of the brahmins';

In the following mun- and pin- come after the verbal form:-

8th. nillā mun 'before it stands'; tutta pin 'after he had enjoyed'; irakkiya pin 'after he had laid down'; kalinta pin 'after he had passed away'.

When two nouns come side by side the first is the possessor or adjective.

(1) Nouns without personal terminations:

mas. 8th. kuca kkāṇam 'the share of the potter'; Pāṇṭi pperum paṇaikāraṇ 'the chief drummer of the Pāṇḍya'; Māl uruv-in 'in the form of Viṣṇu'.

neu. 7th. Kaḷakkuṭi VAIDYAN 'Vaidyan of Kaḷakkuṭi'; 8th. vēlvi cālai 'the sacrificial hall'; cūli yānai 'captive elephants'; 7th. mane ppaṭappu 'house gardens'; 8th. taṭakkai tTenna Vāṇavan 'Tenna Vāṇavan with long hands'; Korkai kilā(n) 'the headman of Korkai'; tānai vēntan 'the king with the army'; Pūtūr Cāttan 'Cāttan of Pūtūr'; ceṅkōr Cāttan 'Cāttan with the sceptre'; matir Puli ūr 'Puliyūr with walls'; kaṭan nālam 'the world of (surrounded by) the ocean'; kaṭar rāṇaiy-ai 'the ocean-like army'.

(2) Nouns with personal terminations:

8th. paṇaikāraṇ makan 'son of the drummer'; Kali aralcan vali 'the strength of the Kali king'; vēntar vēntan

'the king of kings'; Ponniya(k)kiy(ā)r paṭimam 'the image of Ponniyakkīyār'; cirrappanār makkaḷukku 'to the children of the younger paternal uncle'.

In the following example the order is reversed. 8th. mā cey 'mā (measure) of field'.

Nouns ending in -tu and -ru preceded by long vowel or polysyllable assume the oblique form by doubling the t or r.¹

7th. mūtu kāttu va(li)y-in 'of the road of the burning ground'; nāttu kkāl 'the district channel'; kolai kkaḷirru
oCeliyan 'Pāṇḍya with killing elephants';

In the following r is not doubled.

8th. ūr kkūru puḷḷi valiyār 'by way of the mark of the division of the village'.

Nouns ending in -am drop the -m.

8th. puṭṭaka vile 'the price of cloth'; veḷ(ḷa kkā)l 'the ~~ir~~nundation channels'; nila manṇava 'the king of the earth'; māṭa kKūṭal 'Kūṭal with halls'.

1. īr-eluttu moliyum-uyirttoṭar moliyum vērru~~ma~~iy-āyin-orriṭai-y-ina mikat-tōrram vēṇṭum vall-eluttu mikuti.

In one example in the 7th cent. post-position -kku is added to this form.

7th. maṇṭaka kku.²

These nouns usually assume the oblique form by adding the suffix -ttu before taking the post-positions.¹ Perhaps this example and the possessive examples given above represent an older form of the nouns ending in -am.

-m is not dropped in the following examples:-

8th. nākam malar 'nāka flowers'; ilam pūṭciyum.³

It is also not dropped in the following examples:-

8th. arai kaṭal vaḷākam potu moli akarri 'having removed the common word of the earth with the roaring ocean'; pār-akalam potu nīkki 'having removed the commonness of the extensive earth'.

It may be that the 'removal of the commonness is considered as a compound idea, through which both vaḷākam and akalam are considered as objects. But if potu moli and potu are taken as the objects of akarri and nīkki respectively, then vaḷākam and akalam will stand as possessives, in which case -m will be dropped.

1. see p. 80

2. compare also nila kkaṇ (Maṇimēkalai XXVII. 218.) nila kku (Kural LVII. 2) kaya kku (Cintāmaṇi V. 76)

3. This is not translated.

II. Post-positions.

The post-positions are added to the nouns irrespective of gender or number.

neu.sg: 8th. tānai ōtu 'with the army'.

pl: 8th. ampukaḷ-ār 'by the arrows'.

mas.sg: 8th. Araṇ-ukku 'for Araṇ'.

fem.sg: 8th. makaḷ-ai 'the goddess' lit. 'daughter'.

pl: 8th. Kaḷabhrar-āl 'by the Kaḷabhras'.

The nouns ending in (1) consonants (except -m) and (2) vowels i, ī, and ai add the post-positions without any change of form.

ār/āl/ān :- 8th. ampukaḷ-ār; 7th. kulippaṭiy-āl;

8th. SAṂGĪTAN̄kaḷ-ān.

ir/il/in :- 8th. vēl-ir; Tamiḷ-ir; Ilaṅkaḷiy-il;

7th. ~~kāḷ-ir~~; vaḷiy-in.

ukku/kku/ku -- ukku comes after words ending in l, ḷ, and ṇ.

8th. āl-ukku; kōil-ukku; 7th. Ṣaturuppēṭ-ikaḷ-ukku;

8th. Araṇ-ukku, avaṇ-ukku.

kku comes after (1) vowels.

7th. olukkavi kku, tī kku, ellaḷ kku, kutir-ai kku.

(2) consonants y and r.

8th. Vēḷḷēriy kku, antaṇar kku, tampimār kku.

There is no double k after r in the following example : 7th. tannīr ku.

ku --- When this is added the consonants l and n occurring at the end of the word change into ṭ and ṇ respectively. (see pp 54, 53)

8th. tiruvatikāṭ ku, Narainkāṭ ku, Kōṅkarkōṇ ku;
avar ku.

Nouns ending in tu and ru preceded by a long vowel or polysyllable assume the oblique form before the postpositions¹ (see p. 77)

ār/āl --- 8th. nāṭṭ-ār, Gēy-ār-āl

in --- 8th. vīṭṭ-in

ōṭu --- 8th. kaḷir-ōṭu

The oblique form of nouns ending in -an is formed by dropping the -m² and adding the suffix -ttu.

1. neṭṭ-elutt-impar-orru mika ttōṇru ~~m~~-appān molikaḷ-
alvaliy-āna. Tol. Bl. cūt. 196.

2. attē varrēy-āyiru molī mē-
lorru mey keṭuta rerrenr-arrē-
y-avarru mun varū um vall-eluttu mikumē

Ditto. 133.

7th. Kūra-ttu 'of Kūram'; 8th. Avippula-ttu 'in Avippulam'; Cennilatt-ttu 'of Cennilam'; Koṅka-ttu 'of Koṅkam'.

-ttu represents the form attu¹ according to Tolkāppiyam. The initial a² disappears in front of the secondary ending -a of nouns ending in -am.

These forms take post-positions.

ai --- 8th. iṭa-tt-ai.
 oṭu -- 7th. nila-tt-oṭu
 in --- 8th. VALĀHA-tt-in; VIKRAMA-tt-in.
 āl --- 8th. viṇṇappa-tt-āl.

-ttu is probably connected with the -t̥tu and -rru forms assumed by the nouns ending -tu and -ru in the oblique form. attu in turn may represent an older form of the pronoun atu 'it'³, which has lost its original significance and become a suffix.

In the following examples atu remains as a post-position denoting 'possession'.

-
1. maḥkāṇ pulli mun-attē cāriyai -- Tol. El. cūṭ. 185.
 2. attin-akaram-akara munaiy-illai Ditto. 125.
 3. see Caldwell. C.G.D.L. pp.288-289.

8th. PAŚUPATĪ-atu 'of Paśupati'; GAṆGARĀJAN-atu 'of Gaṅgarāja'; maṇṇavan-atu 'of the king'; makal-atu 'of the goddess'.

The addition of post-positions after another post-position.

Nouns ending in vowels ā and u take the post-position ir/in before adding other post-positions.¹

ir --- 8th. perupp-ir-ku 'of the mound'.

in --- 7th. potuv-in-āl 'in common'; 8th. Vekāv-in-āl 'from the Vekā'.

In the following ukku is added without adding in.

8th. vilakk-ukku 'for the lamp'.

In the following example the noun ending in -i also add in.

8th. paṇiy-in-āl 'by order'.

The form in ir/in corresponds to the oblique forms in -ttu, -ru and -ttu.

In the following example the form in-ttu takes in before the post-position.

8th. MĀRGA-tt-in-āl 'by the path'.

1. Tol. mentions vowelā a, ā, u, ū, ē and au.

a, ā, u, ū, ē, au-~~y~~-annu-

m-appāl-āra nilai moli munṇar

vērrumai-y-urupirk-innē cāriyai Tol. El. cūt. 173.

The pronouns atu and itu take an/ar instead of ir/in.
The final -u disappears before it.¹

ar --- 8th. it-ar-ku. 'of this'.

an --- 8th. it-an-ukku. 'of this'.

The participial nouns ending in -atu too behave in the same way.

8th. koṭuttat-ar-ku 'of the (village) given'.

7th. eṭuppat-ar-ku 'for the building'.

1. cūṭṭu mutal-ukaram-ann-oṭu civaṇi-y-oṭṭiya meyy-olitt-
ukaram ketumē.

Tol. E1. cūt. 176.

USES.

ār/āl/ān - 'by', 'with', 'from'. These forms represent an old post-position.

ār - 8th. ampukal-ār pōr maintar pulamp-sytum 'where warriors come into affliction by the arrows'; VARODAYA BHATTAN-ār ceyyappaṭṭatu 'was composed by Varodaya Bhatta'; PARAMESVARAN-ār Vēlvikuṭi enṇappaṭṭatu 'which was designated Vēlvikuṭi by the great lord';

āl - 7th. āyiratt-iru nūrru kuḷi ppaṭiy-āl virru koṇṭa nilam 'the land which was bought by the measure of 1200 kuḷis'; 8th. VIDYA DEVATALY-āl virumpa ppaṭum 'who was beloved by the goddess of learning'.

tū kuttal-ariciy-āl irā ppōṇakañ - - - kēṭṭuvār-ānā(r)kal 'they became those who show - - - the night offering with clean pounded rice'.

āñ nāli nell-āl irun nāli tū kutt-al-ariciy-āl 'with two nālīs of clean pounded rice (made) from five nālīs of paddy'; Tīraiyān-ēri-y-āl - - - ārru kkāl - - - tōṇṭi 'having dug - - - river channels - - - from the tank Tīraiyān'.

ān - 8th. VADYA GEYA SAṆGĪTANkal-ān, maliv eytiya 'which attained fame (lit. abundance) with instrumental and vocal music'.

ir/il/in - 'by', 'in', 'of', 'from'. These are also variations of an old post-position.

ir - 8th. katir vēl-ir kai kkontuñ 'having taken in the hand by the bright javelin'; kēlvīy-ir rarappattatan-ai 'which was given by the kēlvi brahmans'; ellaly-ir paṭṭa pūmi 'the land which fell in the boundaries'; Tamil-ir cevi kaluviy-um 'having bathed his ears in Tamil'.

il - 8th. Ilañkaiy-il aran 'the fort in Lanka'; ikk(ā)lkal-il kūṭe (ire)ttum 'having poured out (water) by baskets in these channels'.

in - 7th. nāṭṭu kkāl-in terkum 'south of the district channel'; mūtu kāṭṭu valiy-in mērkum 'west of the road of the burning ground'; 8th. Veṇpetṭ-in renp(ā)l 'in the south of Veṇpetṭu'; Kāviri in ren karai mēr 'on the southern bank of Kāviri'.

in - 8th. pān murai in valuvāmai 'without swerving from the lawful path'; vār ēlai in Malakoṅkam aṭi ppaṭuttu 'having subjugated (i.e. made under his feet) Malakoṅkam by (his) long bow'.

ukku/kku/ku - 'for', 'of', 'to', 'on'. These are variations of an old post-position.

ukku - 8th. kaṇṭān - - - Aran-ukk-iṭam-āka 'he made (lit. saw) (iṭ) to become the residence for Aran'; āl-ukk(u)

vatakkum 'north of (to) the banyan tree'; kōil-ukku tteṟ(ku) 'south of (to) the temple'.

kku - 8th. Nantippōttaraiyarkku yāṇṭu iru pattu mūṇr-
āvatu 'on the 23rd year of Nantippottaraiyar'. 8th. putu
kkuti(r)ai kk-urṇatu veyiyum 'all those which belong to new
horses'; ANTAṇarkkum-ASAṬṬarkkum - - - alitta 'who gave
- - - to brahmins and the infirm'; Koṇkar kōṟku kkupantu
koṭuppa 'when - - - was offered, after having brought to
Koṇkar kōṇ'. 8th. nāṭṭār - - - talai kku vaittu 'the
residents of the district - - - having placed it on their
heads'. 7th. olukkavi kku viḷe nilam-(ā) kavum 'may it
become the cultivated land for the customary offerings';
taṇṇīr kun tikkum oru paṇk-ākavum 'may one part be for water
and fire'.

ku - 8th. Māraṇcaṭaiyarku uttara MANTRI 'the prime
minister of Māraṇcaṭaiyan'; avar ku DHARMA PĀNNI ākiya 'who
was his (lit. of him) lawful wife'; avarku maṇaṇki 'having
become his (lit. of him) son'.

ai - This denotes the object.

8th. Vilvēli kkaṭar rāṇaiy-ai Nelvēli cceru venrum 'and
having conquered the ocean-like army of Vilvēli in the battle
of Nelvēli'.

In the following examples the noun in -ai is the object
of the compound idea expressed by the verb and its first
object.

8th. mār-araicar-ai vali tulaikkum 'who deprived the valour of inimical kings'; etirēy vantavar-ai pPūvalūr ppurañ kaṇṭum 'having seen the backs of those who advanced in front at Pūvalūr'; maṇ makal-ai maṇu kkaṇintu 'having removed the blemish of the goddess of the earth'; vēl-ai urai nīkki 'having put away the sheath of the weapon'.

uṭai - 'in the possession of'.

8th. Kaṇai ūr mār-uṭai paṭa 'when Kaṇai ūr fell in the possession of the enemies'.

ōṭu/ōṭu - 'with'.

8th. ku i(l o)ṭu ma il akavu 'where peacock dances with the cuckoo'; tāṇai ōṭ-ēṇ-ētirēy vant-avar-ai 'who advanced towards him, having opposed with an army'; pal paṭai ōṭu - - - parant-eluntu 'having swelled and having risen - - - with numerous armies'.

The following nouns are used as post-positions of 'place'.

ul - 'inside'.

7th. Taleppāṭakatt-ul 'at Taleppāṭakam'; 8th. amar-ul 'in the fight'; Kulumpūr-ut¹ 'in Kulumpūr'.

1. See p. 59. for the change of *l* into *t*.

pāl - 'side'.

8th. tan pāl 'in himself'; pirar pāl 'in others'.

micai - 'eminence' used in the sense of 'upon'.

8th. man-in micai 'upon the earth'.

mēl - 'upside' used in the sense of 'on'.

8th. karai mē^r 'on the bank'.

vāy - 'place' used in the sense of 'at'.

8th. Neṭuvayal vāy 'at Neṭuvayal'; Kurumatai vāy
'at Kurumatai'.

The form akattu is used in the sense of 'within'.

This is the ^{oblique} possessive form of akam 'place' (~~see p. 26~~) See p. 80.

8th. matil-akattu 'within the walls'

The p. adv. pt. ninru is used as a post-position
meaning 'from'.

7th. Pālārru ninru 'from the Pālāru'; vali ninru
'from the road'.

2. See p. 57. for the change of l into r.

PRONOUNS

The following classes of pronouns are found in the inscriptions:-

1. Personal. 2. Demonstrative. 3. Reflexive and
4. Relative.

1. Personal. This consists of 1st and 2nd persons. Each of them has two numbers.

Demonstrative pronoun is used for the 3rd person.
1st person: Only the poss. forms are found.

sg: en 'my'

8th. i(ta)na_i kkāttar malar-a_i en mu_iti mēla 'the flower-like feet of those who protect this ^{are} ~~shall be~~ on my crown'.

pl: en^{1.} 'our'

This is used as hon.sg:

8th. en kuravar-ār 'by our (= my) ancestors'.

In the following the post-position āl is added:-

8th. e(n) kuravarār - - - rara ppaṭṭatai emmābun
tara ppaṭṭatu 'what was granted - - - by our ancestors - - -
is also granted by us (= me)'

It is used as pl. with the termination ka_i

8th. Ayyappō(r)riyēn enka_i Tūmpanēri uḷḷa_i
Nantikunṭil-(ā)na cer(u) - - - Ve(l)lēriy_{kku} ēricceruv-āka
vaittēn. 'I, Ayyappōrri - - - gave (lit. placed) the field
called (lit. which was) Nantikunṭil which is situated in our

Tūmpanēri (tank) as (lit. to become) the tank-field to Vellēri'
2nd person: sg. nī 'you'.

8th. nin palamaiy-ātal kāṭṭi nī (koḷka) 'you,
receive it having shown your antiquity - - becoming'.

poss. sg. nin 'your'; pl. nuṇ¹ 'your'.

sg. - 8th. nin kurevar-ār 'by your ancestors'.
nin palamaiy-ātal 'being your antiquity-becoming'.

pl. - enṇēy nuṇ kurai 'what is your complaint'.

In the following the use of nī 'you' is unnecessary,
because the ~~inf~~ koḷka itself denotes the 2nd pers.

8th. nin palamaiy-ātal kāṭṭi nī koḷ(ka) (See under
nī)

2. Demonstrative.

The demonstrative in the inserr. falls into two
divisions according to the place it signifies.

1. Those formed from the base i- denote persons or
things which are near.

2. Those from a- denote those in the distance.

1. 1- (a) mas. sg. iwaṇ 'this man'

8th. i(va)ṇ peru maṇai 'the houses which this man
gets'.

mas. pl. ivar 'these men'. It is used as hon. sg.

8th. ivar - - - eṭuttu kkoṇṭ-irukka ppe(ru)vār-

1. See f.n. p. 33.

ākavum 'he (this man) - - - shall get to remain having built.'

poss. - 8th. ivar valikkannār 'his (i.e. of this man) descendants'.

(b) neu.sg: it(u) 'this one'.

In the following example it is used as particle.

8th. aṇi Ilāṅkaiy-il arāṇ-it-āki 'having become the fort in the beautiful Iāṅkā'.

It has two forms for the poss. (i) itaṇ 'of this'

8th. itaṇ piyar 'the name of this'.

This form is also used with post-positions.

ukku - 8th. Cirīṭaran - - - itaṇ-ukku-āṇattiy-āy ttāmRA
SĀSANAṅ ceyvittān. 'Cirīṭaran - - - caused, as the ājṇapti
(executor) of this, a copper edict to be drawn up (lit. made)'

ku - 8th. itarku mēl-ellai 'the western boundary of this'.
1.

ai - 8th. itaṇ-ai kkāttāran malar-aṭi en muṭi mēlana 'the
flower-like feet of those who protect this ^{are} shall be on my
crown'.

2.
uḷ - 8th. itaṇ-uḷ mūṇr-il-onṇun tanakku vaittu 'having
reserved one third of this for himself'.

(ii) itir 'of this'.

8th. itir BHOGAṅ koṇṭu 'having taken the produce of
this'.

pl: ivai 'these things'.

1. See p. 86.

2. See p. 87.

In the following example it is used as object.

8th. ivai ul-ittu 'these included'

It is also used as collective pronoun.

8th. ivai YUDDHAKESARI pperumpanai kā^{*}(ra)n eluttu
'this is the writing of Yuddhakesari Perumpanaikāran'.

The form ivarr-~~at~~ is used with ul.

8th. Vellūr Vinṇam Galiyakkuṭi enr-ivarr-ut, tev-
var-aliya - - - cilai - - - kāl valaittum 'having bent at
his foot - - - the bow - - - so that the enemies may perish
at these places Vellūr, Vinṇam and Galiyakkuṭi'.

2. a-mas. sg. avan 'that man'

8th. avan velir paṭṭu 'he, having sprung forth';
avan-ēy SRI VARAN 'he alone is Sri Vara'.

poss. (a) the same form is used.

8th. Vēṇ mannan-ai venr-alitt-avan niti ōṭu - - -
kalirun - - - koṭṭum 'having conquered and destroyed the
king of Vēṇ - - - and having taken (possession of) the - - -
elephants along with his treasures'.

(b) used with the reflexive tān

8th. avan ran RĀJYA VATSALAM mūnr-āvatu cellā nirpa
'while his third year was current'.

(c) used with post-positions.

8th. avan-ukku ANUJAN 'his brother'; avar ku
makan-āki 'having become his son'; avar ku DHARMA (PĀ) NAI
'who was his lawful wife'.

* (ra) is omitted in the plate.

pl. - avar 'they' used as the poss. hon. sg.

8th. avar yānai 'his elephants'.

It is also used with post-positions.

8th. korra_{va}n-ēy - - - avar-ai - - - kūvi 'the king himself - - - having called - - - him.'

In the following examples the demonstrative pronoun is used to sum up the nouns mentioned previously.

8th. ivv-ūr perra parihāra(m) (vaṭ)ṭi nāli_yum - - - nēr vāyamum ivai ull-ittu 'the exemptions which this village received (are) - - - vaṭṭināli - - - nērvāyam - these included'.

8th. Veḷḷūr Vinṇaṇ Celiyakkuṭi enr-~~iv~~arruṭ ~~ṭe~~vvar aliya 'so that the enemies may perish at these places Veḷḷūr, Vinṇam and Celiyakkuṭi'.

3. Reflexive.

This is found in 3rd pers. sg. and pl. It has no gender distinction.

sg. - It is used as mas.

8th. Kanai ūr mārr-~~u~~tai paṭa ttān arupaṭṭān Pūtūr Cāttan 'When Kanaiyūr fell in the possession of the enemies Cāttan of Pūtūr himself was cut down'.

In the following it can be taken either as (1) reflexive pronoun or (2) a particle.

8th. DHARMA mēy tanakk-enruṇ KARMMam-āka ttān karuṭi.

Translation (1) 'having himself considered charity as his daily duty'.

Translation (2) 'having indeed considered - - -

In the following tān can be taken as mas. or neu. or a particle.

8th. **KANḌAKA** SODHANAI tān ceytu - - - nālam mulut-
aḷikkum PĀṆḌMA NĀTHAN

(1) If tān refers to Pāṇḍyanāthar it is mas.

Translation:- 'the lord of the Pāṇḍyas who protects the whole world - - - having himself performed the clearing of the thorns (i.e. rebels)'.

(2) If it refers to SODHANAI 'clearing' then it becomes neu.

Translation:- 'the lord - - - having performed the clearing of the thorn itself'.

(3) It may be taken as a particle of emphasis.

Translation:- 'the lord - - - having performed indeed the clearing of the thorns'.

oblique
The possessive form is tān 'his' or 'its'.

mas. - 8th. muraicu tān piyar-araiya kKoṅka BHUMI aḷi
ppaṭuttu 'having subdued Koṅkabhūmi so that the - - - drum
sounded his own name'.

neu. - 8th. Vēlaṅkuṭiyai ppaṇṭai tān paḷampēr nīkki - -
'having removed Vēlaṅkuṭi of its old name'.

It is also used with post-positions.

1.

akku is used instead of ukku

8th. Cuvarañ Cinkan itan-ul mūr-il-onrun tan-akku
vaittu 'Cuvarañ Cinkan having reserved one-third of this for
himself'.

2.

pāl - 8th. tan pāl urimai - - - amaittu - - - Kaṭuñ-
kōn. 'Kaṭunkōn - - - who established - - - the possession in
himself (i.e. for himself)'.

pl. - also used as mas.

8th ivar tāṁē unṇa pperuvār-ākayum 'they themselves
shall enjoy it'.

*It also takes the ^{pl.} termination kaḷ is added to the
oblique form tam- 3.*

8th. tanka ṇaṭṭu ttani(yūr) - - - nār patirru
vēllyuḷḷum 'out of the forty vēlis - - - in the free village
of their country'.

4. Relative.

The form veyi is found in the following example.
which is both relative and interrogative;
The modern form is evai; probably e- is omitted in this (See
under adj. p^t.)

4.

8th. ivv-ūr perra PARICARA(M) - - - putu kkuti(x)-
ai kk-urratu veyiy-um - - - irāmayum

1. See p.85.

2. See p.88.

3. See p.63.

4. putu - - - is not translated by the editor in S.I.I.
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'the exemptions which this village received (are)
- - - the non-payment over what things which belong to new
horses'.

In this example veyi probably stands for -vai; for
in the same inscr. there are altogether three examples (in
lines 127 and 128) where the modern form irāmai 'non-payment'
is written as irāmayi; in which case -mayi represents -mai.
Therefore veyi may stand for vai.

~~From the above example it may be noted that the
relative pronoun originated from the interrogative.~~

NUMERALS.

The numerals found in the inscrs. may be divided into Cardinals and Ordinals.

Cardinals:

The numbers from 1 to 8 have simple forms. Each of them has two forms, adj. and noun.

<u>Adj. forms</u>	<u>Nominal forms</u>
7th. ora } or } 'one'	8th. onr(u)
8th. iru 'two'	8th. iran̄ṭu
1. 8th. mū 'three'	7th. mūru
8th. nār } nāl } 'four'	7th. nānku
8th. eñ 'five'	
8th. āru 'six'	8th. āru

The form nānku is classical. The colloquial form nālu may be compared to the adj. form nāl. The form ^{nāl-ku} with the suffix -ku is also found in the classics (See Cintāmaṇi (VII - 218) and Porunar-ārru ppatai, line 165). The form ayint - 'five' is found in the combination 7th. ayint-e kāl '5 $\frac{1}{4}$ '

-
1. This occurs in the combination mu nāir 'the three waters'.
 2. One of the ten poems in Pattuppāṭṭu, Ed. Cāminātaiyar Madras 1931.

The original form of añ 'five' with the nasal -ñ is uncertain. It occurs in the combinations 8th. añ nālī 'five nālīs' and añ kalañcu 'five kalañcus'.

In the first example n- in nālī is changed into ñ- (see p. ~~14~~⁵¹) But the presence of the palatal -ñ in front of k- in the second example is rather uncommon (see p. ~~12~~⁵¹).

The form añcu for 'five' in modern Tamil and Malayālam is to be noted here. There is also another form in the inscrr. It has three different forms.

(1) ayint- occurring in the combination - 7th. ayint-ē kāl 'five and a quarter'

(2) aym - in the ordinal. 8th. aym patt-onpat-āvatu 'fifty first'.

(3) -ain in the adj. form. 8th. nār pa(t)t-ain 'forty-five'.

These different forms probably came through the various ways of writing the diphthong. ay- evidently represents ai- (see also p. 67). Telkappiyam also mentions that the vowel a- followed by the sonant y- can represent the diphthong ai- (Tol. -El- cūt. 56). This is called pōli (resemblance) by the grammarians. The original form of the nasals occurring in these examples is uncertain. It becomes -n before t- in (1) -m before p- in (2) and -ñ before k- as in the following example:

8th. nār pa(t)t-(ai)ñ kāṭi 'forty five kāṭis'.

All these changes are regular (see p. 49); whereas in añ kalañcu it becomes a palatal -ñ. From this it is clear that at the period of the inscrr. there were two different forms for 'five'. One distinctly had a -ñ which gave the form añcu in later times. The other had a diphthong along with a nasal which was capable of assimilating with the succeeding consonants. This gave the form aintu.

Forms of numerals in patt- and pat-

The numerals between 9 and 89 have three different formations, according to the forms patt- and pat-.

patt- 7th. iru patt-eyintu '25'

pat- (1) The numbers between 9 and 19 take this initially with the post-position in-

8th. pat-in-āru '16'; lit. 'six of (the series) ten'

(2) Every tenth number such as 20, 30, 40 etc. takes it finally.

7th. iru patu '20' lit. 'two tens'

Of the two pat- seems to be the reduced form of patt-. The use of pat- with the post-position in- in the adj. sense in the series 9-19 is probably of late origin.

The existence of patt-onpatu '19' lit. 'nine in the series ten' indicates that there may have existed at one time a series in patt- like *patt-āru '16' *patt-aintu '25'. These two hypothetical forms are still preserved when numeral adjectives precede patt-. For example iru patt-āru '26', iru patt-aintu '25'.

The adj. forms in this group are formed by adding the simple adj. forms (1-8) to forms in patt- and pat-in-

8th. nār patt-ain 'forty five'; pat-in-aru 'sixteen'

The following form for '12' with dental n- is peculiar. 8th. pann-itu '12'.

Usually it has the alveolar n as in the following ordinal: 8th. pa(n)n-irant-āyatu 'twelfth'. The origin of pann- is not clear. Caldwell thinks that pann- comes either from pat-in or from the poetical form pān-

pat- has another adj. form

8th. nār pat-irru 'forty five'

1000 has the following forms:

8th. āyiram and ā iram.

² Caldwell derives it from Skt. Sahasra.

āyiram forms its adj. form by suffixing -tt (see p. 26)

7th. āyira tt-i(ru) nūrru 'of 1200'.

In one place 1000 is written in numbers.

Uses of adj. forms: There is a difference in the use of the adj. forms ōr and oru. oru is used as a def. numeral, whereas ōr is used as indef.

7th. Kūratu maṇṭaka(ttu) kku - - - oru paṅk-ā-kavum
'may one part be to the maṇḍapa at Kūram'

8th. kunram-annat-ōr kō il-ākki um 'having built a temple resembling a hill'.

1. C.G.D.L., p.350.

2. C.G.D.L., p.354.

3. ~~ttu is omitted in the original.~~

In the following the numeral comes after the noun.

8th. korra mūhru 'the three victories'.

Nominal forms.

They can be used as

(1) Nouns: 8th. itan-ut ṭanaku vaitta oru kūr-ilum tampimārku nānkun tañ cirraṭṭanār makkaḷukku ārum SABHAI ōṭ-otta paṭākāran koṭuttān 'And in the one part reserved for himself in this (village) he gave the paṭākāras which was approved by the assembly, four to the younger brothers and six to the children of his younger paternal uncle'.

8th. itan-ul mūh-il-onru ṭanaku vaittu 'having reserved for himself one of the three in this'

(2) Adj: (no examples).

Fractions.

Fractions $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ are expressed by arai and kāl.

In the following they are added to the numerals.

7th. (o)nr-arai ' $1\frac{1}{2}$ ' 8th. nāṅk-arai ' $4\frac{1}{2}$ '

Sometimes e- is added before kāl.

7th. ayint-e kāl ' $5\frac{1}{4}$ '

$\frac{1}{3}$ is expressed by adding -il to 'three' and then adding 'one'.

8th. mūh-il-onru ' $\frac{1}{3}$ '

Ordinals.

The ordinals in the inserr. are formed by adding to the cardinals āvatu 'that which will become' (3rd. sg. neu.

^{asr}
~~sat.~~ part. noun of ām).

8th. iru pattu mūhr-āvatu 'twenty-third' lit. 'that which will become twenty three'; iru-patt-irant-āvatu 'twenty second'; aru patt-on (r-āvatu 'sixty-first'.

These forms are used as adj.; the noun they qualify precedes them in position.

8th. yāṇṭu iru pattu mūhr-āvatu 'on the twenty-third year'; (yā)ṇṭu pa(n)n-irant-āvatu 'on the twelfth year'; y(ā)ṇṭu nār patt-onpat-āvatu 'on the forty-ninth year'.

Numeral adverbs.

They are formed by adding the suffix kāl.

iru kāl 'twice'.

8th. HIRANYA GARBHAM - irukāl pukku 'having entered Hiranya Garbha twice.'

VERBS.Transitive and Intransitive.

Verbal bases may be divided into four main divisions according to their tr. or intr. character.

Class I. Those which are not distinguished by their forms.

(a) Monosyllables ending in consonants:

Tr:- kāṇ. 'see' 8th. tirumukam kaṇṭu 'having seen the order'.

vil 'sell' 7th. nilamum virru koṇṭu 'having purchased the land'.

col 'speak' 8th. viyavaṇ colliya elle 'the boundary which the headman pointed out'.

(b) Verbal bases ending in tu and ru preceded by a short syllable:

tr -- naṭu 'set up'. 8th. ellām naṭṭu 'having set up all'.

peru 'attain' 8th. SARVVA PARINĀRAM perṛu 'having got all exemptions'.

(c) Those with more than one syllable.

intr. -- eytu 'reach'. 8th. Pāṇṭikkoṭumiṭi cenr-eyti 'having gone and reached Pāṇṭikkoṭu miṭi'.

kūvu 'call' 8th. korraṇaṇ -- avaraṇ -- kūvi 'the king -- having called -- him'.

vavvu 'carry off'. 8th. VALLABHApai -- vavviya 'who killed Vallabha'.

pāṭu 'compose' 'sing'; 8th. ipPRASASTI pāṭina 'who composed

this eulogy'.

elutu 'write' 8th. iyt-elutina 'who engraved this'.

Class II. Verbal bases representing the same root which have one form with single plos. for the intr. and another with double plos. for the tr.

{ Intr. āku 'become' 8th. avarku makan āki 'having become a
son to him'.

{ Tr. ākku 'make' 8th. kō il ākki 'having built a temple'.

{ Intr. ōtu 'run' 8th. uṭumpu ōti 'the iguana having run'.

{ Tr. ōṭtu 'drive' 8th. yānai pala-N-ōṭṭi 'having driven
forth several elephants'.

The following tr. verbal bases with the double plos. have no corresponding intr. forms.

nōkku 'look' 7th. vaṭakku nōkki --- pōna valī 'the road
which went --- looking towards the North'.

ēttu 'praise' 8th. PANMA PĀDAM -- ētti 'having praised --
the lotus feet'.

Class III. Verbal bases from the same root which has an intr. form with a nasal before the final syllable and a tr. form with a plos. before the final syllable.

{ Intr. nīnku 'leave' ¹ (nīnki 'having left')

{ Tr. nīkku 'remove' 8th. manai ppaṭappun nīkki 'having
excluded the house gardens'.

{ Intr. parampu 'extend' (paramp-i 'having extended')

{ Tr. parappu 'spread' 8th. paṭai -- parappi 'having spread
the armies'.

1. The examples within brackets are not found in the inscrr.

The following intr. example with nasal has no tr. form.
 ōṅku 'rise high'. 8th. matil parant-ōṅki 'the ramparts
 having spread and risen high'.

The following example with nasal is used as tr.
 untu 'drive'. 8th. yānai cela-V-unti 'having driven the
 elephant to go'.

Class IV. Those which add a nasal to indicate the intr. and a
 plos. to indicate the tr. in the past form.

ali 'perish'.

{ Intr. (alint-u 'having perished')

{ Tr. 8th. miyaṇ parampu -- alittu 'having destroyed the
 extensive mountains'; it-alittāṇ 'one who destroys
 this'.

pēr 'remove'.

{ Intr. (pērnt-a 'which had moved')

{ Tr. 8th. māṇam pērtta -- vēntaṇ 'the king -- who removed
 (their) pride'.

iru 'sit'.

{ Intr. 8th. PĀṇḍYĀDHIRĀJAṇ --- vīṇṇ-iruntu 'the adhirājā of
 the Pāṇḍyas --- having sat majestically'.

{ Tr. (irutt-i 'having seated')

The following intr. have no tr. forms:

vā 'come' 8th. vant -aṭaiyāta Paravar-ai 'the Paravas who did not
 come and join'.

makil 'rejoice' 8th. Narēntirappottarai-yaṇ --- makilntu kaṇṭāṇ.

'Narēntira-ppottaraiyan -- made, having rejoiced'.

Some tr. forms have the nasal instead of the plos.

kaṭi 'destroy' 8th. maru kka^tintu 'having removed the spot'.

kaṭa 'conquer' 8th. amar kaṭantu 'having won the battle'.

kavar 'seize' 8th. iwulikal -- pala kavarntu 'having seized several -- horses'.

VERBAL FORMS.

I. Participles : 1. Indicative.

There are two kinds of participles in the indicative; past and aorist. Each of these consists of adverbial and adjectival forms. They take the following endings.

Past	{	adverbial (i) -i, (ii) -u.
	{	adjectival (i) -ina (ii) -a.
Aorist	{	adverbial -a. ¹
	{	adjectival -um. ²

1. Verbal base with the suffix zero.

In this group the past adverbial and adjectival participles take -i and -ina or -iya respectively.

p.adv.pt.

8th. eyt-i 'having reached'; kūv-i 'having called'; aruḷ-i 'having granted'; karut-i 'having considered'; aṭṭ-i 'having poured out'; paṇṇu 'make' 8th. 'having employed'; kaḷuv-i 'having bathed'; pāṭ-i 'having sung'; ēṛ-i 'having ascended'; 7th. nōkk-i 'having looked'; 8th. ōcc-i 'having wielded'; ātt-i 'having praised'; alunt-i 'having become pressed'; ōṅk-i 'having

1. This is called infinitive by

Beschi -- Tamil Grammar p.52.
 Pope -- Tamil Hand-book p.40.
 Arden -- Tamil Grammar chap.VII.

2. Arden -- Relative Future participle: Tamil Grammar p.204.

Pope also refers to it by the same name. Tamil Hand-book p.64.

risen high'; tōṇr-i 'having sprung'; parapp-i 'having spread';
nikk-i 'having removed'.

The verbal base āku 'become', has along with āk-i the forms
7th. āy-i and 8th. āy. These may be due to the dropping of
intervocalic -k-.

p.adj.pt.

8th. coll-iya 'which was told'; man 'shine' 8th. mann-iya
'which is permanent'; vavvu 'carry off' 8th. vavv-iya 'who
killed'; 8th. elut-ina 'who engraved'; eyt-ina 'who attained';
eyt-iya 'which attained'; pātu 'sing' 8th. pāt-ina 'who composed';
8th. tōṇr-iya 'which had sprung'; 7th. tōṇṭ-ina 'which was dug';

āku has besides āk-iya the forms 8th. ā ina, āy-ina and ā-
na.

In the following example it takes the ending -āninra which
may be a combination of ā- 'become' and ninra 'which stood', the
p.adj.pt. form of nil 'stand'.

7th. āk-āninra 'which was' lit. 'which had stood having
become'.

The following adjectival forms are found with the ending
-iya.¹ 8th. ol-iya 'brilliant'; ar-iya 'difficult'; in-iya
'sweet'.

aor.adv.pt.

kūṭu 'associate' 7th. kūṭ-a '(together) with'; 7th. āk-a
'to become'; vilaku 'scintillate' 8th. vilak-a 'spreading round';

1. They are called kurippu vinai eṇam by the grammarians.

8th. naṭuṅka-a 'so as to tremble'; ṭṭ-a 'so that -- may run';
 ēnt-a 'to sustain'; anuku 'approach'; 8th. ānuk-a 'to join';
 eyt-a 'so that -- may get'; viḷaṅk-a 'so as to gain splendour';
 8th. iyamp-a 'so that -- sounded'; ētt-a 'so that -- may praise';
 aṭaṅk-a 'to be included'; kētt-a 'when he showed'; iraṅc¹-a 'so
 that -- may prostrate'.

aor. adj. pt.

8th. tōṇr-um 'appearing'; cint-um 'where they fall'; tōrr-
 um 'showing'; vīc-um 'which sheds (rays)', ālamp-um 'which
 buzzes'; ṭṭ-um 'which runs'; kūr-um 'when it is described';
 virav-um 'who mingles'; 8th. ēnt-um 'which possesses'; uruṅc-um
 'which rubs'; ilaṅk-um 'where shine'; eyt-um 'where come upon'.

The following adjectival forms are found with the ending -um².

8th. nar-um 'fragrant'; kar-um 'dark'; neṭ-um 'high'.

2. Verbal base with the suffix -t- for the past and zero for the aorist.

p. adv. pt.

8th. kaṇṭ³-u 'having seen'; pūṇṭ-u 'having worn'; uṇṭ-u
 'having eaten'; enṛ⁴-u 'having said'; ērr-u 'having opposed';
 toḷut-u 'having made obeisance'; 7th. iṭṭ⁵-u 'having assigned';

1. classical iraiṅc-a.

2. kuṛippu vīnai eccaṁ -- Tamil Grammarians.

3. nt > nṭ ~~see p.~~

4. nt > nr ~~see p.~~

5. u of the verbal base is dropped and t- is assimilated with -t.

8th. natt-u 'having set-up'; totu 'lay hold of'; 8th. tottt-u 'having levied'; 8th. perr¹-u 'having attained';

cey 'do' has two forms 7th. ceyit-u and 8th. ceyt-u.
puku 'enter' has the form 8th. pukk-u formed in analogy with the examples like itt-u, natt-u, and perr-u.

p.adj.pt.

8th. kant-a 'who mastered' lit. 'who saw'; 7th. patt-a 'which fell'; 8th. perr-a 'who received'; itt-a 'which was placed'.

The following example is formed on analogy with perr-a itt-a etc. miku 'exceed' 7th. mikk-a 'which remained'.

aor.adv.pt.

The following examples have the final consonant of the verbal bases doubled:

un 'eat' 8th. unn-a 'to eat'; en 'say' 8th. enn-a 'when he said (so)'; cey 'do' 8th. ceyy-a 'when he made'.

It is not doubled in the following examples:

8th. cey-a 'while -- doing'; en-a 'like'.

aor.adj.pt.

8th. enn-um 'which is called'.

3. Verbal bases with the suffix -tt- for the past and -kk- for the aorist. These are transitives.

p.adv.pt.

7th. kotutt-u 'having given' 8th. kututt-u 'having given';
7th. vakutt-u 'having allotted'; 8th. vitutt-u 'having des-

1. t- is assimilated with r.

patched'; 7th. kätt-u 'having preserved'; 8th. uraitt-u 'having spoken'; papitt-u 'having ordered'; vaitt-u 'having reserved'; alitt-u 'having protected'; alitt-u 'having destroyed'; itt-u 'having given'; valaitt-u 'having bent'; amaitt-u 'having built'; tavirtt-u 'having brought to an end'; tirtt-u 'having relieved'; mīl 'redeem' mīltt-u > *mīltt-u > mītt-u 'having redeemed'.

p.adj.pt.

7th. koṭutt-a 'which was given'; 7th. eṭutt-a 'which was given'; 7th. eṭutt-a 'which was built'; 8th. uṭt-a 'which was girt'; iru (?) 8th. irutt-a 'who attacked'; 8th. paṭaitt-a 'which was created'; muḷaitt-a 'which rose up'; amaitt-a 'who established'; alitt-a 'who destroyed'; kätt-a 'who protected'; vaitt-a 'which was reserved'; icaitt-a 'which were described'; irai (?) 8th. iraitt¹-a 'which were described'; pār 'remove'; 8th. pērtt-a 'who had overthrown'.

aor.adv.pt.

7th. koṭukk-a 'to give'; 8th. kuṭukk-a in the pass. form. kuṭukka-ppaṭṭa 'which was given'; 8th. vakukk-a in the pass. vakukka-ppaṭṭa 'which had been apportioned'.

aor.adj.pt.

The following examples are formed with loan words from skt as the verbal base:

8th. ceyikk-a 'when -- was victorious'; ĀKRODHikk-a 'when

1. The editor corrects it as icaitta.

-- cried out'.

The following has -pp- instead of -kk- kã 'protect' 8th.
kãpp-a 'while -- protecting'.

aor.adj.pt.

8th. a_likk-um 'who destroys'; ti_laikk-um 'which abounds';
imaikk-um 'which shines with lustre'; va_laikk-um 'which en-
circled'; a_likk-um 'who governs'; tulaikk-um 'who deprives';
tavir_lkk-um 'who crushed'.

4. Verbal base with the suffix -nt- for the past and (i)-kk-
or (ii) zero for the aorist forms. These are mainly
intransitives.

8th. irunt-u 'having sat'; makil_lnt-u 'having rejoiced';
parant-u 'having spread'; elunt-u 'having risen'; töynt-u
'having touched'; amarnt-u 'having abode'; cemmānt-u 'being
over-joyed'; pa_lint-u 'having worshipped'; nil 'stand'
*nilnt¹-u > 8th. nin_r-u 'having stood'; cel 'go' *celnt-u >
8th. cen_r-u 'having gone'; mīl 'turn' *mīlnt-u > *mīnt-u
8th. mīnt_l-u 'having turned'.

The following forms with -nt- are tr.

8th. ka_lint-u 'having removed'; ka_lant-u 'having won';
erint-u 'having thrown'; kavarnt-u 'having seized'; payant-u
'having given forth'; vel 'conquer' 8th. ven_r-u 'having conquered'.

The form 8th. ku_lant-u 'having brought' is probably from
the base *kūnar. The classical form is ko_lar. The -r is

1. In > n see p. nt > nr

dropped in this example. Compare this with the example kavarnt-u given above.

Probably there are two forms of the verbal base for the verb 'go' pōy and pō.

pōy has the form 8th. pōy-i and pō has 8th. pōnt-u.

p.adj.pt.

8th. ataint-a 'who were filled with'; amaint-a 'which possessed'; malaint-a 'who attacked'; niraint-a 'who was filled with'; kalint-a 'he had passed away'; etirnt-a 'who opposed'; ayarnt-a 'who had executed'; nil 'stand' * nilnt-a

> * ninr-a > 7th. ninr-a 'which remained'; cel 'go' * celnt-a > * cenr-a 8th. cenr-a 'who went'; cūlnt-a 'which was surrounded'; kol 'buy' * kolnt-a > * kopnt-a > * kopnt-a 7th. kopnt-a 'which was purchased'; āl 'rule' * ālnt-a > * ānt-a > * ānt-a > 8th. ānt-a 'who ruled'.

aor.adv.pt.

(i) 8th. irukk-a 'to live in'.

(ii) 8th. taḷar-a 'to grow weak'; 8th. cel-a 'to go'; akal-a 'to become distant'; arul-a 'when -- was pleased'; vaḷar-a 'to grow'; makul¹-a 'so that he may rejoice'; neliy²-a 'so that -- trembled'; araiy-a 'so that -- sounded'; uraiy-a 'to reside'; amaiy-a 'to determine'; ataiy-a 'so that -- may reach'; aliy-a 'to become destroyed'; miku 'exceed' 8th. mik-a

1. makil-a is the classical form.

2. neliy-a is the classical form.

'greatly.'

aor.adj.pt.

(i) no examples.

(ii) 8th. āl-um 'who administer'; cūl-um 'who surrounds';
tāl-um 'who descends'; vāl-um 'who resides'; ūr-um 'that
comes forth'; alar-um 'where opens'; kolḷ-um 'that which
takes'.

Suffixes -tt-, -nt-, -t- and -in, -kk.

Nannūl holds the view that the second t- of -tt- denotes the past and the first one is euphonic (see Nan. cūṭ. 142). But Tolkāppiyam is silent on this point. It is possible that t- originally may not have had anything to do with tense; but through its constant association with the past forms it may have been regarded later as the sign of the past. The first t- may be a sign of the transitive character of these verbs, in the same way as the nasal in the same position denotes the intransitive. Example tr. ali-t-t-u 'having destroyed' and intr. ali-n-t-u 'having perished'. The suffix -i (-in) coming with certain verbal bases may also be explained in the same way. It is also possible that -tt- may be from the same source as the suffix -ttu taken by words ending in -am in their oblique form. Just as in the nouns words with certain endings take -in to form the possessive and those with -am take -ttu, in the verbs too certain verbal bases take -in and certain others -tt- to perform a similar function. This

parallel function both in noun and verb suggests that they are not different suffixes.

The suffix ~~of~~ -kk- also is very obscure. Caldwell thinks that k- (second one) is an old suffix denoting the future.¹ It may have some connection with kinru and kiru which Nannūl refers to as the suffixes of the present.² The first k- may stand to do the same function as the first t- as explained before.

2. Negative participle:

This consists of adverbial and adjectival participles:

(a) Adverbial participle:

This is formed by adding -ātu to the verbal base.

8th. tal³iy-ātu 'without sprinkling'; nai 'be wounded in feeling' 8th. naiy⁴-ātu 'without giving up to despair'; kurai 'lessen' 8th. kuraiy-ātu 'without remainder': karutu 'consider' 8th. karut-ātu 'inconsiderately'; iru 'pay' 8th. ir⁴-ātu 'without paying'

(b) Adjectival participle:

This is formed by the addition of the following endings to the verbal base.

1. C.G.D.L. p.513.

2. āninru kinru kiru mū-v-iṭattin, aimpā nikaḷ polut-arai
vinaiy-iṭai nilai -- Nan. cūt. 143.

3. The classical form is tal³iy-ātu.

4. This may also be taken as neg. imper. without separating the particle -ēy. In that case the trans. will be 'do not give up to despair'.

(i) -ā: oṭuṅku 'submit' 8th. oṭuṅkū-ā 'who would not submit'; aṭu 'unite with' 8th. āṭ-ā 'incongruous'.

The neg. particles il and al also take -ā. il 8th.

ill-ā 'destitute'; al 8th. all-ā 'without'.

(ii) -āta:

aṭai 'gain access' 8th. aṭaiy-āta 'who did not seek refuge'; olku 'fail' 8th. olk-āta 'who never miss (their aim)'; eṇcu 'decrease' 8th. eṇ-āta 'all'.

The following verbal bases take both the endings.

kūṭu 'associate' 8th. kūṭ-ā 'enemy' and 8th. (kū)ṭ-āta 'bad'; aru 'cease' 8th. ar-ā 'which does not fail' and 8th. ar-āta 'which never ceases'.

5. Causative participles:

They are formed by adding the suffix -vi- to the verbal base and then adding the participial endings. The stem formed by the addition of -vi- takes a plos. which in turn gets assimilated with the participial endings. There are three causative participles in the inserr., ^{past}adverbial, ^{past}adjectival and ^{past}verbal participles.

^{past}(a) ^{past}Adverbial participle:

ili 'fall' 8th. ili¹-vitt-u 'having caused to lower'.

^{past}(b) ^{past}Adjectival participle:

cey 'do' 7th. ceyi²-vitt-a 'which was caused to be made'.

1. The meaning of this word in the inserr. is uncertain.

2. See p. 110 for the form ceyi.

(c) aor.adv. participle:

murru 'complete' 8th. murr^u-vi-kk-a 'in order to complete'.

6. Passive participles:

They are formed by adding the participial forms of the auxiliary paṭu 'suffer' to the aor. adv. pt. or to a noun. The following passive participles are found.

(a) Past passive adverbial participle:

8th. kuṇara¹ ppaṭṭu 'having been brought'.

(b) Past passive adjectival participle:

(i) Aor.adv.pt. 8th. cola ppaṭṭa 'interpreted';
kuṭukka ppaṭṭa 'which was given'; vakukka ppaṭṭa 'which had been apportioned';

(ii) nouns:- 8th. aka² ppaṭṭa 'included'.

In the following example the p.adj.pt. form of iṭu 'place' is added to the noun ul 'inside'.

8th. ul-iṭṭa 'included' lit. 'which is placed inside'.

7. Compound participles:

They are formed by adding the participial forms of the auxiliaries to the p.adv.pt. form of the verbal bases.

1. Classical kuṇara-

2. akam 'place' see p.41 for the disappearance of -m.

Adverbial participle:

7th. *virru koṇṭu* 'having bought'; 8th. *eṭuttu kkoṇṭu* 'having built'; *tōṇṭi kkoṇṭu* 'having dug'; *kuṭutt-iṭṭu* 'having given away'; *kaṭant-iṭṭu* 'having crossed'.

II. PERSONAL FORMS

They divide into rational and irrational groups. Mas. and fem. genders form the rational group, and the neu. gender forms the irrational group. There are two numbers, singular and plural; three moods, indicative, imperative, and negative; and two voices, active and passive.

Indicative: It is formed by the addition of personal terminations to the stem of the participles.

Past Rat.

1st. pers. sg.⁴ - 8th. *vaitt-ēn*¹ 'I gave' lit. 'I placed';

pl.⁵ 8th. *paṇitt-ōm* 'we ordered'; *kuṭutt-ōm*,
kuṭut-ōm 'we gave'; *kuṭutt-⁴um* 'we gave'.

3rd pers. mas. sg.⁶ 8th. *taṭitt-ēn*² 'he consecrated'; *cūlnt-ān* 'he followed round'; *perr-ān* 'he received';

1. Compare the poss. pron. *eṇ* and *em*. See p. 89.

2. Compare *avan* 'he'.

4. *ka, ṭa, ta, ra-v-ennu-m-annāṅk-ūrnta kunṇiyal-ukaramō-ṭ-enn-ēn-all-ena varūm-ēlun taṇ viṇaiy-uraikkun taṇmai ccollē*
Tol. col. cūt. 203.

5. *avai tām am-m-ām-em-m-ēm-egun kilaviy-u-m-umm-oṭu varūn ka, ṭa, ta, ra-v-ennu-m-annār kilaviy-ōṭ-āy-eṇ kilaviyum paṇmai-uraikkun taṇmai ccollē* Tol. col. cūt. 202.

6. *aṇ, āṇ, aḷ, āḷ-ennu nāṅku-m-oruvar maruṅkir paṭarkkai ccollē*
Tol. col. cūt. 205.

kāṭṭin-ān 'he proved'; alitt-ān 'he who destroyed'.

pl.⁷ 8th. ceyt-ār³ 'they made'; koṭutt-ār 'they gave'; ninṇ-avar 'a by-stander'; vant-avar 'those who came'.

Irrat. -

3rd. pers. sg. - 8th. āyirṇ-u 'it became'

Aorist: This is formed by adding the suffix -p- before the personal terminations. The -p- remains unchanged after the verbal bases which take the plos. (koṭup-p-ān naṭap-p-ān etc.) After others it is changed into -v-

Rational 1st. pers. mas. pl. 8th. kāṭṭu-v-ūm 'those who show'. 3rd. pers. mas. sg. - paṭu 'fall' 'incur' peru 'obtain' *peru-p-ār 8th. peru-v-ār 'he will obtain'; kāṭṭu-v-ār 'those who showed'.

Irrational - 8th. cēy-v-aṭu 'that which will be done'.

Imperative - This is formed by the addition of -min or to -ka the verbal base.

3. Compare avar 'they'.

7. ar, ār, pa, eṇa varū u mūṇṇum
pallōṇ maruṇṇikar paṇṇarkkai ccollē.

8th. vai-mmin 'devote'.

anai-ka 'assemble'.

kol-ka 'receive'.

kāl 'hear' 8th. kēṭ-ka 'hear'.

Neg. personal forms (no examples).

Caus. personal forms. They are formed like the indicative personal forms.

Past-Rational - 3rd. mas. sg. - 8th. koṭṭuvitt-ān 'he caused (it) to be engraved'; murruvitt-ān 'he had (it) completed'; ceyvitt-ān 'he caused to be executed'

Passive personal forms: They are also formed like the indicative personal forms.

Rational - 3rd. mas. sg. - 8th. arupaṭṭ-ān 'he was cut down'.

Irrational: neu. sg. - 8th. ceyyappaṭṭ-atu 'was composed'; ennappaṭṭ-atu 'which was designated'; (ko)ṭukka ppaṭṭ-atu 'was given'.

The following irrational forms. pass. are peculiar to the inserr.

8th. koṭu-tutu 'are to be given'; kuṭukka patutu 'are to be given'.

In the first example the termination -tutu is added to the verbal base. But in the second patutu is added to the aor. adv. pt. kuṭukka. The form patutu ^{possibly} ~~probably~~ stands for

*paṭu-putu.

USES OF THE VERBAL FORMS

I. Participles:

1. Past Participles:

(a) p.adv.pt. - It has the same subject as the main verb.

(1) It qualifies the principal verb of the sentence

8th. Narēntirapōttaraiyan - - - mika makilntu kaṇṭān.

'Narēntirapōttaraiyan - - - 'having rejoiced much,
made (it)'.
'

8th. AGNI SARMMAN vilai SRĀva(ṇ)aiyāl virru koṇṭu

- - - kuṇuttār.

'Agnisarmman - - - having purchased by a deed of sale

- - - gave it'.

8th. kaṇṭār kṇāv-ulakattir kātāl ceytu nillātēy
paṇṭēy Paṛaman paṭaitta nāl pārttu ninru naiyyātēy - - -
ulakamm-ariya (v)aimminey

'Without being passionately attached to this world,
where men seen (to-day) are not seen (to-morrow) without
giving (yourself) to despair looking for the final day
appointed by the Creator - - - devote (what remains to
charity) so that (all) the world may know (it)'.

8th. TANTI VARMMrku yāṇṭu nānkāvat-eṭuttu-kkoṇṭu
(ain)tāvatu murruvittān Kampan Araiyan - - - kinaru

'In the fifth year of Dantivarman - - - Kampan Araiyan

-- -- having commenced (to build) -- -- the well -- --
had it completed in the fifth year'.

(2) It qualifies another p.adv.pt.

8th. koṭuñ cilai pūṭṭ-ilivittu -- -- Kāñcivāyappēr-
ūr pukku.

'having entered the large village of Kāñcivāyal
after having caused the bow string of the cruel bow to
unfasten'.

8th. Kāviri-ai kkatant-ittu -- -- Malakonkam aṭi
ppaṭuttu

'Having subjugated Malakonkam -- -- after having
crossed the Kāviri.'

(3) It qualifies the adjectival participle.

7th. Viccāvinīta pPallavaracan vile kkāṇaṇ keyi
kkotuttu (cci) -- -- ne ceyitu -- -- virru kkoṇṭa nilam

'the land which -- -- Vidyāvinīta, the Pallava king
bought, having given in hand the price in gold, and -- --
having done -- -- '

8th. PĀṇDYĀDHI RĀJAN velir paṭṭu -- -- vīrr-iruntu
-- -- kōv-uṇ kurump-um -- -- murukki cceṇkōl ōcci -- --
taraṇi maṅkaiy-ai piṇarpēl urimai -- -- nīkki ttaṇpāl urimai
nankanaṁ amaitta -- -- alitta Kaṭuṅkōṇ ennuṇ kaṭir vēṇ Rennan

'the Pāṇḍyādhirājā named Kaṭuṅkōṇ, the lord of the
south, of sharp javelin -- -- who established the goddess of
the earth in his own possession in the approved manner -- --

who destroyed - - - (after) having sprung forth - - - having occupied (the throne) - - - having destroyed the kings and (their) strongholds, Having wielded the sceptre (of justice) - - - and having removed her (evil destiny) in the possession of others'.

8th. arai kaṭal valākam kuraiyāt-āṇṭa - - - Rēr Māraṇ
'Tēr Māraṇ - - - who ruled the earth (bounded) by the roaring ocean without¹ allowing it to decrease'.

(4) It qualifies the aor. adv. pt.

8th. Ceyyārrāl-um - - - ni(rī)(yi)ntā - - - ārru kkāl-um
- - - tōṇṭi kkoṇṭ-unṇa pperuvār-ākavum

'they shall be those who will get to enjoy having dug
- - - river channels - - - for conducting water - - - from Cēyāru'.

(5) It is used ~~adverbially~~ to qualify another ~~adverbial~~ participle.

8th. piramateyam-āka paṇitt-aruli

'having ordered graciously as a brahmadeya'.

8th. polivin-ōṭu vīrr-iruntu

'having sat majestically with beauty'.

(b)adj. pt:

It is used like an adjective and is followed by the noun it qualifies.

1. i.e. without sharing it with others.

8th. tan pāl urimai - - - amaitta vēntan

'the king who established - - - the possession in himself'.

8th. maṇan-ayarnta - - - Avanī cūlāmaṇi

'Avanī cūlāmaṇi - - - who had executed the marriage'.

8th. ōta vēli - - - kātta Palyāka Mutukuṭumi pPeru/valuti

'Palyāka Mutukuṭumi pPeruvaluti - - - who protected - - -
(the earth) with the ocean as the fence'.

8th. oṭuṅkā manṇar-ōli nakar alitta Kaṭuṅkōṇ

'Kaṭuṅkōṇ who destroyed the shining cities of kings
who would not submit to him'.

8th. viravi vant-ataiyāta Paravar-ai ppāl paṭuttum

'having destroyed the Paravas who did not seek refuge
having approached him'.

8th. olkāta vēr rānai

'Army of spearmen who never miss (their aim)'.

This form is used in a passive sense when the subject is
not expressed.¹

8th. tanakky vaitta oru kūrr-il

'in the one part which was reserved for himself'.

8th. ivv-icaitta peru nāṅk-ellai akattu

'on the four great boundaries which were described thus'.

1. see - Beschi -- Tamil Grammar p.59.

7th. Pālārru ninrun tōṭṭina Perumpituku kēlin.

'of the Perumpituku channel dug from Pālāru'.

8th ivv-uḷḷ-iṭṭa SARVA paricāram.

'all the exemptions included thus'.

Passive forms with paṭu:

8th. cor kaṇṇālar cola ppatta ŚRUTI MĀRGAM pilaiyāta
Korkaikilā Narkorran

'Narkorran, the headman or Korkai who never trans-
gressed the path of the Śrutis as interpreted by the highly
learned men'.

8th. MAHI DEVarkku vakuṭṭa ppatta ŚABDĀLI ennum
GRĀMATt-uḷ.

'In the village called Śabdāli which had been
apportioned to the brahmins'.

8th. innār pēr-elleyuḷḷum akappatta nīr nila(nu)m

'the wet land included within these four great
boundaries'.

The adjectival participle may be qualified by one or
more adverbial participles.

8th. - - - makan āki MAHĪTALAM potu nīkki malar
maṅkai oṭu maṇaṇ-ayarnta - - - ĀDHIRĀJANA vani cūlāmaṇi;

'(then came) Avani cūlāmaṇi who, having become his
son, having removed the common (ownership) of the earth, had
executed the marriage with the goddess of the flower'.

¹In the following the p.adj.pt. is used with nouns denoting 'time'.

8th. tutta pin 'after he had enjoyed'.

8th. irakkiya pin 'after he had laid down'.

8th. kalinta pin 'after - - - had passed away'.

The adjectival form in -iya does not express time!

8th. oliya mani 'brilliant gems'.

The following examples are used predicatively:

8th. aḷav-ariya ADHIRAJAR-ai akala nīkki 'having driven away great kings who are difficult for counting'; maruv-iniya oru makan 'a son who is sweet to approach'.

2. Aorist adjectival participle:

It is used adjectivally like the p.adj.pt. The noun it qualifies follows it immediately. It expresses action contemporaneous with that of the main verb.

8th. pū viri um polir cōlai kKāviri-ai kkaṭant-iṭṭu
'having crossed the Kāviri (with its) groves (of trees) and tanks of budding flowers'.

8th. kaṭan nālam mulut-alikkum PĀNDYA NĀTHAN - - -
Neṭuṇcāṭaiyarku RĀJYA VARṢAM paṭiṇēlāvatu pārpaṭṭu ocellā
nirka.

'while the seventeenth year of the reign of (this)
Neṭuṇcāṭaiyan - - - the lord of the Pāndyas, who protects the whole earth surrounded by the sea, was current'.

8th. Tiruvi(p) pirampēṭ-āluṇ kaṇattār-uḷ Muḷḷiṅkil(ār
- - - kuṭuttār

'Muḷḷiṅkilār, one of the members of the committee

1. 'All those forms with the nouns pin, mun, kāl, kaṭai, vali, iṭṭu etc. are classed under verbal defect (உருவாக்கம்) (i.e. adv. pt.)' (Tol. col. cūt. 229, Cēnā, Ed. Gaiva Cittā, Madras).

administering (the village of) Tiruvippirampētu - - - gave (it)'.

8th. Palyāka Mutukuṭumi pPeruvaluti ennum PANDYĀDHIRĀJA(n)
'the Ādhirājā of the Pāṇdyas who is called Palyāka
Mutukuṭumi pPeruvaluti'.

8th. marr-avarku makan āki kkorra vēl valan ēnti pporut-
ūruṇ kaṭar rānaiy-ai Marutūr-uṇ māṇṇ-alittu - - - āṇṇa - - -
Caṭaiyan.

'then having become his son (came) Caṭaiyan, having taken
the victorious javelin in his right ^{who ruled after having} (hand) fought and destroyed
the glory of the ocean-like army that came forth at Marutūr'.

The adjectival form in -um does not express time.

8th. narum polil 'fragrant groves'; karuṇ kaḷiru 'dark
elephants'; neṭun kiṭaṅkiy 'of high trenches'.

3. Aorist adverbial participle:

Uses (a)

(1) It takes a subject:

8th. PANDYĀDHIRĀJAṇ velir paṭṭu viṭu katir-avir-ōḷi
vilaka viṇṇ-iruntu - - - marukki - - - ōcci - - - nīkki
- - - amaitta - - - alitta - - - Tennan

'the Pāṇdyādhirājā - - - is Tennan - - - who estab-
lished - - - destroyed - - - (after) having sprung forth, having
occupied (the throne) the brilliant splendour of emitting rays
spreading (round him) - - - having destroyed - - - having
wielded - - - (and) having removed'.

ōḷi 'rays' is the subject of the participle vilaka-
'spreading.'

8th. marr-avaraku - - - vali ttōnri - - - DISAI naṭuṅka
 - - - avan velir paṭṭu - - - celav-untī - - - kaṭantu - - -
 ceru venrum - - - kulaṅ keṭuttu - - - venrum - - - venru
 koṇṭum - - - erint-alittum - - - itt-alitta - - - ŚRI MĀRAVARMMAN

'then (came) to him - - - Śrī Māravarmman - - - who gave
 and granted - - - having been born ^{in the line} ^{so that} the quarters trembled
 - - - having come out - - - having driven ^{to go} - - - having
 conquered - - - having won the battle - - - having destroyed
 the relations - - - having won - - - having attacked and
 destroyed';

'so that - trembled'

DISAI is the subject of the participle naṭuṅka 'trembling'
 which agrees with velir paṭṭu 'having come out'.

8th. Pallavaṇum Kēraḷaṇum - - - pār nēliya - - - parant-
 eluntu - - - viṭṭ-iruppe.

'when Pallava and Kēraḷa - - - ^{having} ^{ed} swelled and risen - - - so
 that the earth trembled (through the heavy weight) - - - and
 remained having left (the armies there)'.

Subject: pār

Predicate: nēliya

(2) It takes an object:

8th. Tennan - - - iru pāl-umm-iṭar-eyta ppaṭai viṭuttu.

'Tennan - - - ^{having} despatched a detachment so that they (Pallava
 and Kēraḷa) might come across disaster on both sides'.

Object: iṭar.

(3) It takes a subject and an object.

8th. Tēnnan - - - kaṭi muraicu taṇ piyar araiy kkaṅka
BHŪMI aṭippaṭuttu

Tēnnan - - - having subdued the Kaṅkebḥūmi so that the noisy
drum was sounding his fame'.

Subject: muraicu: object: piyar

Uses (b)

1

1. It qualifies the main verb.

It expresses subsequent action. (Here it has the same
use as the infinitive of purpose in Indo. European languages).

7th. ōṭu cūṭa kkaṇṭa nilam.

'the land bought to burn tiles'.

8th. appatly-ai--tiru vaḷara ceytār (they made -- the
spot grow in prosperity.'

2. It is used absolutely.

It expresses A contemporaneous action with that of the
main verb.

8th. korra mūṇṇ utaṇ-iyampa - - - kutai maṅkāppe pū
makalum - - - nalen ṭṭa - - - vīṇṇ-iruntu - - - Netuṇṇataiya(n)

'While the three victorious (instruments) were sounding

1. Tōl. Gives the following rules:- 'ceytu, ceyyū, ceypū, cey-
tana, ceyyiyar, ceyyiya, ceyin, ceya, ceyarku, - all these nine
are forms of participles'. (tōl. col. out. 228 Cēna).

Of these the first three agree with the main verb.
(Ditto - out 230) The rest agree with either the main verb, or
other verbal forms which occur there (Ditto, out. 232).

in unison - - - the umbrella was protecting the earth, the goddess of the flower and - - - were praising well - - - Neṭuñcataiyāṇ having sat on the throne'.

8th. Nāka(ṇa)n/ṭi kura (var) (iru)kka Ponniya(k) kiyār paṭimaṇ koṭṭuvittā(n)

'(he) caused an image of Ponniyakkiyār to be engraved while the preceptor Nākaṇanti was sitting (i.e. present)'

8th. Vāṇarāyar PRTHIVI RĀJYĀṇ ceva - - - Mullirkilār - - - virru koṭṭu - - - koṭuttār

'while Vāṇarāyar was doing the rule of land - - - Mullirkilār ^{having} - - - purchased - - - ~~and~~ gave (it)'.

B Antecedent action.

8th. Kanai ūr mārr-uṭai paṭa¹ ttān arupaṭṭān.

'when Kanaiyūr fell into (the possession) of the enemies, he was out down'.

8th. Kāṭṭiraikal ceyikka - - - arupaṭṭān Kāṭaṭi Karakkan

'when Kāṭṭirai was victorious - - - Kāṭaṭi Karakkan was cut down'.

The participle āka 'to become' has the force of the particle 'as'.

7th. olukkavikku vilai nilam-āka koṭuttu.

-
1. This is antecedent only if 'the falling of Kanaiyūr' into the hands of the enemies is just prior to, and thus the cause of his being cut down. But if the actions are independent and simultaneous then paṭa- expresses contemporary action.

^{having} (it)
~~'had been~~ given to become (i.e. as) cultivated land for
 the customary offerings'.

7th. pīramatēyam-āka koṭututu.

^{was}
~~'were~~ given to become (i.e. as) brahmadeya'.

ena has the force of 'like'.

8th. iṭi urum-ena 'like the roar of the thunder'

The following participles have the force of adverbs.

8th. ~~kūṭa pālun kūṭapāluma-ṇuka vantu vitt-iruppa~~

~~'when the western and eastern wings (of the army) came
 together and remained, having left (the armies).'~~

8th. pakalavan-um akalav-ōṭum aṇiy-ilāṅkaiy-il

'in the beautiful Laṅka where even the sun moves far away
 (in the distance)'.

8th. mika makilintu kaṇṭān.

'~~he~~ made (it), having rejoiced much'.

7th. maṇṭakam eṭutta nilatt-oṭun kūṭa ayintēkāl paṭṭi
 nilamum.

' $5\frac{1}{4}$ pattis of land together with the land on which the
 maṇḍapa was built'.

Personal forms:

These forms are used as (1) finite verbs and (2)
 participial nouns.

(1) Finite verbs:

Indicative mood:

Past:

Rational: 1st. pers. sg.:- 8th. Ayyappō(r)riyēn - - -
Nantikuṇṭil (ā)na ceṇ(u) - - - Ve(l)lēriyḱku ēriceeru v-āka
vaittēn

'I, Ayyappōrri - - - gave the field called Nantikuṇṭil
- - - to (the tank called) Vēllēri - - - as the tank-field'.

1st. pers. pl. - 8th. ivvūr SABHAIyōmm-un - - - enṇai
koḷvat-āka ppanittōm

'We, the assemble of this village ordered - - - ^{that} the
oil - - - shall be ^{procured} poured (from there)'.

8th. IDDHARMMatt-uḷḷā(r) yāvarēnuṇ kō cēvatu ceyitu
celuttav-oṭṭi kuṭuttōm

'having agreed that any one concerned in this charity
might do what the king would do, and carry it out, we gave it.

3rd. pers. mas. sg. - 8th. Mārann Einan muka maṇṭamañ
ceytu nīrttalittān

'Mārann Eyinan - - - having made the muḷka maṇḍapa
consecrated (it)'.

8th. piṭi cūḷntān - - - Cirītaran

'Cirītaran - - - followed the female elephant (round)!

8th. Ponniya(k)kiy(ā)r paṭimañ koṭṭuvittā(n) - - -
Nāraṇan

'Nāraṇan - - - caused an image of Ponniyakkiyār to be
engraved'.

8th. murruvittān - - - Kampan Araiyan Tiruvellārai tTennūr
pperuṇ kiṇaru

'Kampan Arayan - - - had the big well at Tennūr in Tiru-
vellarai ~~to be~~ completed'.

8th. koravanēy panitt-arali tterrena tāmra sāsanañ
ceyvittān

having graciously ordered

'The king himself declared - - - and caused (this) clear
copper edict to be drawn up.

8th. Kanai ūr mār-ūtai paṭa ttān arupattān - - - Cāttan

'when Kanaiyūr fell into the possession of the enemies - -
Cāttan - - - himself - - - was cut down'.

3rd. pers. pl. - 8th. Vēlvikuṭi enr-appatiy-ai ceirōṭu
tiru vaḷara cceytār

'they made the spot ^{grow} ~~grew~~ in prosperity having called it
Vēlvikuṭi'.

8th. Cāttan Cāttarku - - - nāṅku paṭākāram koṭuttār

'they gave four paṭākāras - - - to Cāttan Cāttan'

Irrational: 3rd. neu. sg. - 8th. i PRASASTI VARODAYA BHATTA
nār ceyyappattatu

'This prasasti was composed (lit. was done) by Varodaya
Bhatta'.

8th. pūmi - - - koṭukka ppattatu

'the land - - - was given'.

1. Sometimes when an adj. form in -iya or a noun is used as
the predicate of a sentence, it takes the pronominal termina-
tions in agreement with the gender and number of the subject.

1. This is called kuṟippu vinai murru by the grammarians.

These forms do not express time.

Rat: - mas. sg. x avan periyān 'he is great'
 fem. " x avaḷ periyāḷ 'she is great'
 pl. x avar periyar 'they are great'

Irrat: - 8th. itanai kkāttār malar aṭi en muṭi mēla. 'the
 flower-like feet of those who protected this are on my
 crown'.

Aorist:

Rational: 3rd. pers. pl. - In the following examples the
 subject has the singular form and the predicate has the plural
 form.

8th. it-alittān Vāraṇāci alittān pāvattu ppaṭuvār
 'One who destroys it shall ^{fall in} ~~incur~~ the sin of ^{one who destroyed.} ~~ruined~~

Vāraṇāci.'

8th. iddharmmaṇ celuttinān 1000 āśvamedhaṇ ceyta palan
peruvār

'One who maintains this charity shall obtain the merit of
 having performed 1000 horse sacrifices'.

Imperative mood:

sg. - 8th. unṭell-unṭu mikkātu ulakamm-ariya (v)aimminēy
 'having eaten' ^{if} you have, ~~maintain (yourself)~~ and devote the rest (to
 charity) so that the world may know it'.

8th. ANTANARKKUM ASAKTARKKUM vant-anaika enr-itt-aḷitta
 - - - MĀRAVARMAṆ

x. These examples are not found in the inserr.

(*having given*)
 'Māravarmman - - - who gave ~~with pleasure~~ to brahmans and
 the infirm saying (to them) 'come and assemble'.

8th. nāṭṭā nin palamaiy-ātal kāṭṭi nī kolka.
 '*having* ~~Proved~~ your antiquity (of the gift) by (a reference to) the
 district (assembly) ~~and~~ receive (it)'.

(2) Participial nouns:

Past:

Rational - 3rd. mas. sg. - 8th. it-alittān Vāraṇāci
alittān pāvattu ppaṭuvār.

'One who destroys it *shall fall in* the sin of *one who destroyed*
ruining
 Vāraṇāci'

8th. iddjarmmañ celuttinēn 1000 āsvamedhañ ceyta palan
peruvār

'One who maintains this charity will obtain the merit of
 having performed 1000 horse sacrifices'.

3rd. pl. - 8th. (ku)r(re)ttam paṇṇiyum koṭṭ-uṇṭār kō
koḷḷum taṇṭa ppaṭu-ākavum

'Those who enjoy *having* by employing *made* (lit. making) small levers
 shall pay a fine to be taken by the king'.

8th. mun ninraṇavar muraṇ-alittu

'*having* destroyed the strength of those who stood in front'.

8th. vantavar-ai - - - purāṇ kaṇṭum

'*having* seen the back - - - of those who came'

Aorist:

Rational: 3rd. pl. - 7th. paṇk-iṭṭ-uppār-ākavum

'May they be those who will enjoy after having made it
into shares'.

8th. uṭṭa pṇṇavāṭṭa-āharu

'may they be those who will eat so enjoy'

In the following it is used as past participial noun.

8th. isā pṇṇakāṭṭa Gaṅka (SA) BMANU - - - kṇṇavāṭṭa

ṇṇ (v-) kat'

Gaṅkadevān and - - - became those who showed the
night oblation'.

Irrational:

8th. pulutā-pṇṇa pṇṇavāṭṭa-āharu

'may pulutā-pṇṇa be (the one) which one will eat'.

8th. ṇṇa evāvaṇa evāva

'having done what that the king would do'.

Conditional:

The conditional in the inserr. is formed by adding the
post-position il/iy to the verbal base.

muṭṭa 'be in want' 8th. muṭṭa-il 'if (this) fails'.

8th. muṭṭa-il (Zāva) iṇṇavāṭṭa - - - SVAMI BHOGAṭṭa-up
ṇṇa vaṭṭu kṇṇavāṭṭa-āharu.

'if this fails - - - we shall show (i.e. present) the
holy offering out of the share of the master in ṇṇavāṭṭa'.

Verbal bases which add the plos. (Class IV) and the
suffix - p- before the post position.

uṇṇa 'describe' 8th. uṇṇa-p-il 'if - - - to be described'.

8th. marr-itarku pperu nānk-ellai terrena viritt-uraippir
 - - - Nakarūr-ellaikkum mēkkum

'if the four big boundaries are to be described in full detail, (it is) to the west of the boundary of Nakarūr'.

In the following it is formed by adding the post-positions -in and -ān to the verbal noun.

8th. koṭuttamai in 'as he gave'

8th. koṭuttamaiy-ān 'as he gave'

8th. tānaiy-ān nīr-ōṭ-aṭṭi koṭuttamai in 'As he with the army gave it having poured out water'.

8th. vēntan - - - nīr-ōṭ-aṭṭi koṭuttamaiy-ān 'As the king gave it after pouring water'.

ADVERBS

The adverbs in the inscrr. are formed by the addition of the p.adv.pt. āy or the aor. adv.pt. āka to nouns.

8th. ānattiy-āy ttāMRA ŚĀSANAñ ceyvittān

'He caused, as the executor, a copper edict to be drawn up'.

8th. SARVA PARIHARAM-āka - - - koṭukka ppaṭṭatu

'It was given - - - as a Sarva parihāra'

The onomatopoeic word terru - forms its adverbial form by adding the aor.adv.pt. ena-

8th. terr-ena ttāMRA ŚĀSANAñ ceyvittān

'He caused immediately a copper edict to be drawn up'.

The following adverbs of place are found:

8th. āṅku 'there'; īṅka 'here'.

CHAPTER VPARTICLE

The particles in the inscrr. fall into the following groups:

I. Original particles:

um:- It has the following uses

(a) 'too'

8th. SABHAIyomm-um - - - panittom

'we the members of the assembly too - - - ordered'

(b) emphasis:

8th. vinpappattār - - - perumān-aṭikaḷ-um pirama
teyam-āka aruḷi acceyṭa panniru veliy-um

'All the twelve vēlis which he the great lord too
had graciously made as brahmadeya - - - by request'.

(c) 'even':

8th. pakabvan-um-akalav-ōṭum

'where even the sun goes far away (in the distance)'

(d) totality:

7th. in nānk-elḷ akatt-u(m)

'within all these four boundaries'.

7th. curru nilam attanaiy-um

'all the surrounding lands'

7th. mūnru paṅk-um

'all the three shares'.

8th. in nār per-elley-ull-um

'in all these four great boundaries'.

(e) order or command:

It has the sense of ~~the~~ order or command when it is
^{cor. adv. pt}
 attached to the verbal participle āka-

7th. paṅk-itt-unpā(r)-ākav-um

'may they enjoy (lit. eat) by making it unto shares'

8th. unṇa pperuvār-ākav-um

'may they get to enjoy (lit. eat)'

(f) conjunction:

It joins two or more nouns

7th. maney-um mane ppaṭapp-um vakuttu

'having allotted houses and house gardens'

7th. mikka nilam-um Cūlemēṭṭu ppaṭṭiy-um vāle nilam-
 āka koṭuttu

'having given as cultivated land, the rest of the
 land and the paṭṭi of Cūlemēṭṭu'.

8th. cilai um puli um kayal-un - - - kiṭāy

'having carved - - - the bow and tiger and kayal
 (fish)'

8th. paṭṭikai kkāṇam-um irāma(iyiy-um) - - - pull-um
 irāmay-um nall-ā - - - irāmayiy-um

'not giving the money on cloth and - - - not giving
 grass and - - - not giving - - - the good cow - - -'

When two or more adverbial participles refer to the
 same agent they take -um.

8th. koṭiñ cilai - - - - valaitt-um - - - - vem m(ā) ---
 kavart-um - - - - kō il-ākki um - - - - nētum-avai koṭ-um
 - - - - matil-ai - - - - amat-um - - - - kaṭan nālam - - -
 alikkum - - - - Neṭuñcātaiyarku

'to Neṭuñcātaiyan - - - who protects the sea (gift)
 earth - - - - after - - - - having bent the cruel bow - - - and
 having stolen - - - the furious horses - - - and having made a
 temple - - - and having taken the country - - - and having
 constructed the ramparts'.

ē/ēy

ē is used in front of vowels whereas ēy comes
 before consonants.

ē 8th. tām-ē unṇa

8th. nilatt-ē ivvūr

ēy 8th. appolūt-ēy nīr-ōṭu

8th. viḷakkukk-ēy vāya

8th. korraṇ-ēy paṇitt-arulī

Uses:

emphasis:

8th. ivar tām-ā unṇa pperuvār-ākavum

'these (people) themselves shall get to enjoy'

8th. korraṇ-ēy paṇitt-arulī

'the king himself ^{having} graciously ordered'.

8th. tīru viḷakkukk-ēy vāya eṇṇai

'the oil necessary only for the sacred lamps'.

Sometimes it is used with post-positions.

ukku - 'emphasis'

7th. nāṭṭu kkāl-u(k)k-e pona valiy-in

'of the road which went to the district channel alone'

āl - 'expletive'.

7th. paṅku irupatt ent-in valiy-āl-e paṅk-iṭṭ-

unpārr-ākavum

'may they enjoy having made it into shares by way of twenty five shares.'

After the suffix -tt- 'expletive'

8th. in nilatt-e ivv-ūr ceekk-uḷḷana allām

'all the oil-mills which are in this land'.

ō - 8th. ettunaiy-ō pala ceytu

'having done several other (lit. how many) (deeds)'

II. Verbal forms used as particles:

āka 'as'

8th āli munnār-akal-āka

'the three waters of the sea as the ditch'.

ena 'like'

8th. iṭi urum-ena

'like the roar of thunder'.

III. Particles of comparison:

pōla

8th. paruti pōla - - - velir paṭṭu

'having sprung forth - - - like the sun'.

anna

8th. kunram-anna kulai kkalirum

'murderous elephants resembling (like) hills.'

It also adds the pron. atu:

8th. kunram-annat-ōr kō il ākki um

'and having built a temple resembling (like) a hill'.

PART II

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TEXT

A. GRANTHA-TAMIL ALPHABET1. Cave Inscriptions at Dalavanur.

Date: Early 7th A.D.

2.
E.I. XII. No.27

B.

First Section

1. SRI tonṭaiy-an tār
2. ventan Narentira
3. ppottaraiyan Ve
4. npeṭṭ-in renp(ā)-
5. l mika makilntu ka-
6. ṇṭān cara mikka ve-
7. ñ cilaiyān SA-
8. tturumalle SVA-
9. rālaiyam-enṭ-Ara
10. ṇukk-iṭam-ākav āṅku.

Second Section

11. ivv-ūr (B)Ram-
12. mamāṅkalavan
13. Cellan Civa DĀ-
14. SAN colliya-
15. tu

1. Written in grantha alphabet. Later script. e and ē are not distinguished in the plates. Pulli is not used to indicate cons.

2. Plate opp. Page 227. E.I.XII.

2. Vallam Inscription of Mahendrapotarāja

Date: 1st half of the 7th A.D.

S.I.I. Vol. II - 72. 2.

1.

A. On the left pillar.

1. Pakāppituku Lalitānkuraṇ

B. On the right pillar.

2. Catturumallan Kuṇaparaṇ

3. Mayentirappottarecaru aṭiyāṇ

4. Vayantappiri arecaru makan Kantacena

5. n ceyivitta tevakulam (11^x)

1. Written in Grantha-Tamil alphabet. The cons. are denoted by pulḷi.

2. Plate opposite Page 340. S.I.I. Vol. II.

2. Kūram Pallava Grant

1
Date: circa 600-680 A.D.

3.
S.I.I. Vol. I - 151

2.
Plate V.b.

57. U(r) rukkāṭṭukko.
58. ṭṭattu Nīrvelur nāṭṭu kkūramum Nannanampākka mu - - -
(ñāṅkaṇata) - - (ṭa) Viccāvinī
59. ta pPallavaracaṇ vile kkāṇaṇ keyi kkoṭuttu (cci)
- - ṇ(e) ceyitu āyiratt-i(ru)nū-
60. rru kkuli ppaṭiyāl virukkōṭa nilam (l*) ta(ḷi)
eṭuppatarku oṭu cūṭa kkoṭa ni-
61. lam (l*) Taleppāṭakatluḷ Cūḷemeṭṭuppaṭṭiyum ūruḷ
maṇṭakam eṭutta nila-
62. ttoṭunkūṭa ayintekāl paṭṭi nilamum virru
koṭṭu Viccāvinītapallava paramecṇu
63. rakaram eṭuttu eri toṇṭi itṭaḷi vaḷipāṭu ceyi vārkkū
irukkum maneyum maneppa-
64. ṭappum vakuttu itanuḷ mikka nilam olukka-
vikku viḷe nilamā(ka)vum (l*) in nilatu
-kku

-
1. The name of the king is Parameśvara varman I. who reigned from 600 to 680 A.D. (See History of the Pallaves of Kanchi - R. Gopalan).
2. The first portion of this inscr. is Skt. The second portion is in Tamil. The Tamil-Grantha alphabet is used. Pulli is used to mark the cons. It is indicated by vertical strokes in the case of the letters ṇ, m, l, ḷ and n. In the case of n and r it is placed at an angle. ī and ṛ and u and ū are distinguished.
3. Plate in S.I.I. Vol. II. Opposite page 344.

Plate VI.a.

65. (kīlpā) l-ellai mūtukāṭṭu valiyin mer̥kum (1^{xx}) tenpā
 (1)e(1lai ū)r puku (valiyin vaṭakku)-
66. m (1^{xx}) melpāl-ellai ūr puku vali ninrum vaṭakku
 nokki nāṭṭu kkālu(k)ke poṇa va(1i) -
67. yin kilakkum (1^{xx}) vaṭapāl-ellai nāṭṭukkālin ter̥kum
 (1^{xx}) innānk-elle akattu(m)
68. taḷi(yu)m eriyum vaḷipāṭu ceyivārku manaiyum
 manai ppaṭappun nīkki mik-
69. ka nilanum Gūḷaimēṭṭu ppaṭṭiyum olukkavikku
 viḷai nilamāka koṭuttu it-
70. taḷikku venṭun tevakaruma-nava karumañ ceyi-
 vatarkum irupatiṇmar Caturppetika-
71. ḷukku ppiramateyañ koṭuppatarkum Maṇayir
 koṭṭṭu BṛanmānāṭṭuPara.
72. meccura-maṅkalattul akappaṭṭa vaḷeyil curru
 nilam attanaiyum irupa(t)-

Plate VI.b.

73. teyintu paṅk-āyi (1^{xx}) itanul mūnru paṅkum
 Kūrattu ttaḷikku (te)va(karuma)-
 nava karuma ñ (cey)
74. vat-ākavum (1^{xx}) Kūrattu maṇṭaka^{1.}(^{xx}) kku
 taṇṇīrkun tīkkum oru paṅk-ākavum (1^{xx})
 immaṇṭakatte Pa-

1. xx. Probably -ttu- is omitted here.

75. ratam vācippatarku oru paṅk-ākavum (1^x) ninra
irupatu paṅkum irupatinmar Caturppetika-
1.
76. iukku pīramateyam-āka koṭututu (1^x) ivvūr
manaiyum manai-ppaṭappum ūrālōciyum
cek-
77. kum tari(yum) kūlamum tarākum kattikkāṇa
-mum marrum potuvināll-ulletellām i(p)-
78. paṅku irupattent_{in} valiyāle paṅk-iṭṭ-unnār-
rākavum (1^x) ivvūr Parameccuratatākāt-
79. tukku Pālārru ninrum toṭṭina Perumpituku kāli(n pu)
luti pāṭum nīrrīnta vaiyā(1e)
2. 3.
80. (tale)vāyum taleppelaiyum ūrukālum toṭ(ṭina nila)
m-ellām (Paramecu-)

4.

Plate VII.a.

81. vara-maṅkalat_{ai} ni(1a)m-āka ikkālul kurre(tta)-----
82. maiyum nāṭ(ā)lōciyu(n) nāṭṭu ppaṇṇikkeyu(m)-----
83. tāṇaṅkoṭutta munru paṅkunulūm (o)n-
sarai-ppaṅku-----
84. nār (A)nantaiva ācāriyar makkaḷ makkaḷ
ma(ru)makka(ḷ)-----
85. ppuṛa(m) kkoṇṭu vaḷipāṭumceyi(tu pali) po-
(caṇa)-----

1. -ra- is corrected from -ma- in the plate.
2. The editor corrects it as ū(r^x)ru(k^x)kālum
3. -toṭ- is engraved over an erasure (Edit. Note 5.)
4. This is very much damaged.

86. m koṇṭu Pu(lla) ca(ru)mar makka (1 makkaḷ)

87. vakarumamum ivviruvar makkaḷ makkaḷ-

88. DEvatam-ākāninra BAPPABHṬṬ ārakarunkā-

Plate VII.b.

89. kkāttu koṭukka.

(The rest is in Skt.)

3.
4. Kācākuṭi Plates of Nandivarman (710-775 A.D.)

Date: 22nd year

4.
S.I.I. Vol.II - No.73

Plate VIII.b.

104. - - - - - ko-

105. nole yāṇṭ-irupattiraṇṭāvatu (1st) Dr̥ukkāṭṭuk-
koṭṭattu nāṭṭāru kāṇka (11th) tan-nāṭṭu-
kko-

Plate IX.a.

106. ṭukoḷḷi mun perrārai mārri BRHMAtuvarēcan vinṇappattāi
kora SARMMannā-

2.

107. nattiy-āka tevatānappirama tem nīkki kkuṭi nīkki
ccāmāniya irāṇṭu peṭṭi pa-

108. ṭiyāl BHARADVAJA GOTRAYA CHANDOGA SŪTRAYA PŪNI-
VASTAVYAYA Ceṭṭirenka SOMAY (Āst)

1. The first portion is in Skt.

2. The Editor corrects it as -piramate(ya)m

3. See 'The History of the Pallavas of Kanchi' - R. Gopalan
Page 119.

4. Plate, opposite page 348 (S.I.I. Vol.II)

5. Ā is probably written on the edge of the plate.

1. 109. Jikku ppiramateya ma ka paṇitt-aruli vitutta-
ttirumukam kaṇṭu nāṭṭom nā-
2.
110. tṭu viyavan colliya elle poyi paṭākai valaṇ
3.
ceyitu kalluṇ kaṇṇiyu-
4. 5.
111. n nāṭṭi kkoṭuttatark-elle kīlpāl elle Pāleyūr-
elle in merkuṁ
6.
112. tenpāl-elle Pāleyūr-eleyin vaṭakkum mel pāl-
7.
elle Maṇar pā tt-el

Plate IX.b.

8.
113. leyiṇṇuṁ Koḷlipātt-elleyin kilakkum vatapā-
lelle Veḷimāna-
9.
114. laṇūr-elleyin r(e)ṛkkum in nār per-elle y-uḷḷuṁ
10.
akappa(t)ṭa nīr nila-
115. nuṁ puṇ ceyiy-um uṭuṁ(p)-oṭi āmai tavalvat-
e(1)lām Ceyāṇṇāluṁ Vēḷ)kā

-
1. Cons. k is dotted.
 2. Editor reads as mā-
 3. The editor corrects it as kaḷḷiyu.
 4. The dot over -ke probably indicates that the vowel is short
 5. l is dotted with an angular stroke.
 6. The editor corrects it as -elle-
 7. The Editor corrects it as Maṇarpā(kka)tt-el
 8. The editor corrects it as Koḷlipā(kka)tt-elleyin
 9. This is uncertain.
 10. r is dotted with an angular stroke.

116. vinālum Tīraiyan-eriy(ālu)n nī(rī)(yi)n(ta va)

li ārrukkālum vel(ḷakkā)-

117. lum tonṭi kkoṭṭ-unṇa p(peruvār)-ākavu(m)

(i)kkāḷkaḷukku kolkalamum

118. puluti pāṭum peruvatākavum ikk(ā)l kaḷil kūṭe

(ire)ttun kura(n)k-aruttum (ku)r(re)-

119. tām paṇṇiyum koṭṭ-unṭār ko kkoḷḷum taṇṭappaṭuv-

ākavum ma(n)e(yum)

Plate X. a.

2. 3.

120. mappatappum piravum ivarum ivar valikkannārum

māṭamum māḷikaiyum eū(ṭṭo)-

121. l(e)ṭut(e)tukkoṭṭ-irukkappe(ru)vārāka(vu)m

(i)vv-u(ḷ)ḷiṭṭa SARVapariṭāramuḷ(ḷā)ka(p)-

122. paṇittem ivv-ūr perra paricāra(m) cekku(m) tariyum U)

līyaṇk(kū)liyum pirāmaṇa(rā)-

123. ca kkāṇamum cenkoṭṭiy kkā(ṇa)-mum ka(ḷ)lā(ḷ)-

kkāṇamum kaṇṇiṭṭu kkāṇa-

1. Cons. r. is marked with an angular stroke.

2. The Editor reads it as ma(nai^h)p(pa)ṭappum.

3. Secondary form of u in pu is marked with a vertical stroke downwards. The same is true of -v- also.

4. 'The large Leydan Grant (l.313) reads cutṭoṭṭāl' - Editor, Note 13. Page 352. (S.I.I. Vol.II. Part 3.)

1.

124. (mu)m katir kkāṇamum vica kkāṇamu(m) kuca kkāṇamum
arikoḷiyum neyi vileyu(m)

2.

125. puṭṭaka vileyum paṭṭikai kkāṇamum irāma(yiyum)
nāyāṭikaḷum tūtu varum kaṇikā(ra)-

126. ttikaḷum paṇṇuppāl-eṭuppārū putu kkuti(r)aikk-
urratu veyiyum pullum (i)

Plate X.b.

3.

127. irāmayum nallāvuṃ nallerutum irāmayiyum nāṭṭu vakai
irāmayiyum paṭṭāṅkali yum kaiy(ā)-

128. (lu)m neṭum pureyum paṇam pākkum irā mayiyum kāraṇa
ttaṇṭamum atikarana tta-

129. ṇṭamum patt-ūr ccārrum ulaiyavayappaḷḷi vattuvum
irāmayum kuvaḷenaṭuva-

4.

130. rin kuvaḷe kkāṇamum kamukum tenkum uḷḷiṭṭa palluruvil
palaya maramu-

131. m iṭṭana kālko(ṭṭi)rāmayiyum koyiḷu muta(1) paṭi(y)āl
irātu ivar tāme uṇ-

132. ṇa pperuvār-ākavum (ll^x) nilekkaḷattārū atikāraram
(vā)yi kkeṭṭppārū uḷḷi-

1. r is marked with angular stroke.

2. The editor corrects it as irāmayiyum.

3. This is entered below the line in the plate.

4. The Ed. corrects it as naṭuvāri (y^xu)_n.

133. runtu paratatti (c)enratu (11^{*})

134. - - - - -

135. - - - - -

- - - - -

137. i(va)n peru man(e)yum mane ppaṭappūm ~~um~~ iranṭu paṭṭi

nilanum

SVASTI

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE 8th cent. A.D.

A. Grantha-Tamil Alphabet

1.

4. Inscription of the time of Vikramāditya

Māvali-Vānarāya

(Five Bana Inserr. from Gudimallam)

Date: 23rd year of Nantippottaracar 3.
E.I. XI - No.22.A.

2.
1. SVASTI (11^π) SRI NANDI-

4.
2. ppotaraiyark-

3. ku yāṇṭu iru-

1. No.229 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1903.

2. The term Nantipottaracar is mentioned in this and the inscription of Pañcapāṇṭavamalai. The word pōta or pōtta means pallava. Venkayya quotes the foll. remark of Hultzsch under the term pallava:- 'Pōta in Skt and pōttu in Tamil mean 'the sprout (of a plant' and are thus synonymous with pallava, 'a sprout' from which the Amarāvati pillar inscription (S.I.I. Vol.I - No.32, verse 8) derives the name Pallava, the supposed ancestor of the Pallava dynasty' (E.I.Vol.III Page 277, footnote 3.)

Nantipottaracar evidently refers to a Pallava king Nantipotavarman. As the Pañcapāṇṭavamalai inscr. refers to (the 50th year of his reign, it seems probable that Nantivarman II Pallavamalla is referred to here, for he had the longest reign among the Pallavas.'

3. Plate opp. Page 226. E.I. XI.

4. O and ō, e and ē are not distinguished

Two dots placed one above the other are used as the sign of punctuation in line 10. Pulli to indicate cons. is missing except over -m in the last line.

4. pattu mūn¹rā
5. vatu Vikkiramā-
6. titte Māvali
7. Vānarāyar Vaṭu-
8. kavali merku
9. PRTHIVIRĀJYAñ
10. ceya Tiruvipira-
11. mpetālun kaṇa-
12. ttāruḷ Muḷḷirkil(ā)-
13. r Veppampola-
14. ppāl² ivvurālu-
15. n kaṇattāruḷ Ku-
16. laippalūr kka-
17. ṇiyar AGN³ISAMMA-
18. n vilai SRĀva(ṇ)ai-
19. yāl virru koṇ-
20. tu ivvur PARASU-
21. RAMISVARattu MAHADE-
22. varkku tīru vilak-
23. ku ney ppuram-(ā)

-
1. The secondary ā or rā is a separate symbol.
 2. The formation of v is diff. to the one in Kūram Pallava grant.
 3. The Ed. reads as SA(R)MMA.

24. ka kuṭuttār (1[#])

25. ivvur SABHAI yommum innilatte ivvur-~~oce~~kk~~a~~-uḷḷana
ellām

26. naṭṭu-ttiru vilakkukkey vāya enṇai kolva-tāka
ppanittom

6. Inscription of Nantippottaracar(Jaina Rock Inscriptions at Pancapāṇḍavamalai)

Date: 50th year of Nantippottaracar. 1.
E.I.IV ~ No.14.A.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | 2. | 3. | |
| 1. | Nantippottaraca | (r)kku | ay(m)patāvatu Nākaṇanti-kura(var) |
| 2. | (iru)kka | Ponniya(k)kiy(ā)r | paṭimam koṭṭuvittāḥ |
| 3. | Pu(ka)lālai | maṅka(la)ttu | Maruttuvar maṅka Nāraṇa- |
| 4. | n | (lī ^x) | |

-
1. Plate opp. Page 142, E.I.IV.
 2. See Note 2, Page ~~108~~ 155-
 3. The cons. are dotted.

1. 2.
7. Pattattālmangalam Grant of Nandivarma.

Date: 61st year

3. E.I.XVIII - No.14

(Skt. section)

Second plate: second side.

22. ko vicaiya Nantivikkirama-
parumarku yāṇṭu arupat-
23. t-on (rāvatu Maṇ)kalanāṭālvāṇ viṇṇappattāi Ālappākka
Vicaiyanallūlān-ā-
24. natti (y-ā)ka Co(la-nā)ṭṭu tTenkarai Ārvala-
kkūrrattu nāṭṭār kāṇka tāṇka nāṭṭu

Third plate: first side

25. ttani(yūr)- - - - - lir curru nārpatirru veliy-
uḷḷum palam piramateyam-irupattu nāl
26. (veliyum) nīkki ninra patinaru veliyuḷḷum yāṇṭu
aympatt-onpat-āvatu Maṇkala

-
1. Annual Report on S.Indian Epigraphy (1922-1923) Page 94.
150.
 2. See Note 3, Page 113 for date.
 3. Plate oppos. page 120 of E.I.XVIII
 4. Cons. are marked by a stroke
 5. The Ed. transcribes it as a long cons. o and ō do not seem to be distinguished.
 6. The Ed. says that it was misread as aympattonr āvatu in the Mythic Society Journal, Vol. XIV, Page 128.

1.
27. nātāl_{vān} vinṇappattār Ālappākka Vicaiya nallūlān-
āṇattiy-āka perumā
28. natikaḷum piramateyam-āka aruḷi cceyta panniru
veliyum yāntu arupatt-o
29. nr-āvatu Maṅkalanātāl_{vān} vinṇappattāl-Ālappākka
Vicaiyanallūlā-
30. n-āṇattiy-āka aruḷi cceyta nāl veliyum uḷḷ-
iṭṭu patināru veliyum ūrkkū-
2.
31. ru pullā valiyār manaiyum māṇaippaṭappum
oliv-inṇi ppiramateyam-āka ppaṇi-

Third plate: second side.

32. ttem-enru nātṭār_{kkū} viṭṭa tirumukan nātṭār toḷutu
talaikku vaṭṭ-ell(ai)
33. poy kkalluṅ kaṇṇiyum nātṭi ppaṭākai valaṅ ceytu
3.
nātṭār viṭunta arai
34. y-olaippaṭi ūr kkūru pulli valiyā ppatin-arū
velikkum ninṇa manaiyum manai p
35. paṭappum kuḷamun koṭṭkāramum uvariyaṁ ūr
pālum kāṭum oṭaiyum nīr pūci
36. neṭum paramp-eḷi(ntu uṭump-o)ṭiy āmai tavalnta-
t-ellām kovuna (po)riyu-

-
- 11 The Ed. corrects it as vinṇappattāl
2. valiyāl-Ed.
3. viṭutta - Ed.

37. n tirantu (kuṭiyil SĀMĀTYA kūrūṭ) paṭippaṭi-(yār)^{1.}^{2.}
SARVVA PARIHĀRA(M) pe(r̥ru) BRAHMADE-
38. yam-āy(irru) (ll^x) ivv-(ū)r perra pariHĀra(m)
(vaṭ)ṭi nāliyum putā nāliyum manru
pāṭum ūrāṭ(cī)-

Fourth Plate: First side

39. yum tarakun kūlamum ilam pūṭciyum nāṭu kāvalum ūṭu
pokku(m)
40. uppu kkoṭceykaiyum nall-āvun nall-erutum
nervāyamum ivaiy-uḷḷiṭṭu
41. ko ttotṭ-unnappālav-ellām evvakaippaṭṭavum unṇa-
pperātār-ākam^{3.}
42. Paṭṭattāḷmaṅkalam-ennum perār BRAHMA DE YA-
m-āka perra nalkūr nal^{4.}
43. ppāppār GAUTama kottirattu IraṆYAkeci cūttirattu
Nerkunrattu KRA-
44. mavittanā kūḷa BHATṬAnum ||- JATVakaranna kottira-
ttu HIRANYAkeci cūttirattu Mayilā-
45. ppiṛ NantiSARMA BHATṬAnum ||- GAUTama kotti-
rattu Āvattampa cūttirattu Kummaṅki^{5.}^{6.}

1. The reading in brackets is tentative: badly damaged in the original - Ed. Note 4, Page 122, E.I. XVIII

2. yāl - Ed.

3. āka(vu^x)m - Ed.

4. perāl - Ed.

5. kramavittanā(r^x) - Ed.

6. -pil - Ed.

46. Vennaya ccaṭaṅkaviyum ||- IRADHI tara kottirattu
Avattampacūttirattu Kuravaciri

Fourth Plate: Second side

47. AGNISARMA ttiruvetiyum Vātūla GOTRattu Avattampa
-cūttirattu Tiruveti-
48. (p)Potta SARMA_{num} ||- Māṭala kottirattu HIRANYA-
keci cūttirattu Enūr Accavi-
49. nṇa ccaṭaṅkaviyum || - Attiraiya kottirattu
Avattampa cūttirattu Komparut -
50. tu Kumāra SARMA ccaṭaṅkaviyum || - ikkott-
irattu iccūttirattu Uruppuṭṭūr Kāli-
51. maṇṭai ccaṭaṅkaviyum || - Kappa kottirattu
Avattampa cūttirattu Cirupulū-
ccaṭaṅ
52. kil Centa SARMA_^ kaviyum || - Kotama-
kottirattu Avattampa cūttirattu Vaṅ-
53. kipparuttu ccaṭaṅkavi Tāya SARMA_{num} || - ikkott
-irattu iccūttirattu ivv-ūr Kumā
54. ra(krama)-ttiruvetiyum || - Koṇṭiṇa kottirattu
Avattampa cūttirattu Vaṅkip -

Fifth Plate: First side

55. paruttu Tevaṭikkiramavittanum || - Kotama kottirattu
Avattampa cūttirattu Va-
56. (n)kipparuttu Pappa SARMA ccaṭaṅkaviyum || -
Vātūla kottirattu Avattampa cūttira-

57. ttu Kāraṁpiccēttu Cēnta SARMA n paṅkarai-

yum || - Attiraiya kottirattu Āvattam

58. pa cuttirattu Kōmparuttu Cēnta SARMA n paṅk-

araiyum || - DEvarcitan Aṇṇūrru-

59. vanum || - ivv-eluttu veṭṭinen Kaccipett-

aimpaṇaiocceri Viṭelviṭuku

60. Paḷlava pperun taṇṇan maṇaṇ SRT DANDI-

yeṇ 11 -

8. Tiruvellārai Inscription of
Dantivarman (circa 775-826 A.D.)

Date: 4th year

2.
E.I. XI - No. 15

First Section

1. SVASTI SRI (11*) BHARADVAJA GŪTRattin vali
ttōnriya PALLava t̃ilata KULODBHAvan.
TANTI VARIMMA rku yāṇṭu nāṅkāvat-eṭuttu-
kkoṇṭu (ain) tāvatu murruvittān Ālamp(ē)kka
Vicaianallūlān
2. / tampi Kampān Araiyaṅ Tiruvellārai-
t Tennūr pperuṅ kiṇaru (1*) itaṅ piyar
3.
Mārppit̃uku peruṅ kiṇar-enṇatu 1 - itu
RAKṢippār ivv-ūr mūvā iratt elunūrravar-
um 1 -

Second Section

1. SRI (11*) kaṇṭār kāṇāv-ulakattir kētal
ceytu nillātey paṇṭēy paramaṅ
paṇaitta nāl pārttu ninru naiyyātēy

-
1. 'The Hist. of the Pallavas of Kanchi' - R. Gopalan,
Page 134.
 2. Plate opposite Page 157, in E.I.XI No.541 of the
Madras Epigraphical collection for 1905.
 3. The short e is indicated by a dot over the letter

2. taṇṭār mūppu vant-unṇai ttaḷara eeytu
 nillāmunn-untē¹ll-untu mikkatu ulakemm-
 ariya (v)aimmin-ey 11

1. The dot over -ne- indicates that e is short.
 Perhaps it is a mistake here, since e in naiyyātēy is
 long (vaimmney rhymes with naiyyātēy)

9. Triplicane Inscription of Dantivarman

Date: 12th year.

E.I.VIII - No.29.

1. SVASTI SRI (11th) PALLAVA-KULA-TILA ta (BH)ARA-
2. DVĀJA-GOTR^{2.}/-ĀLANKĀRAPATIY-ĀKIYA SRI-
3. DANTIVA (RM)MA-MAHARĀJA r(k)ku VARṢA-VARDDHANA-
4. m (yā)ṇtu pa(n)nirantāvat(u T)iruvalli-
5. kkēṇi kulāṅki(1)ārkaḷ (Kā)rumāraccēri-ppula(m)
6. or(r)i iṭṭu nārpatt(aiṇ-k)āṭi n(el po)li
ūṭ(ṭa) Tiru-
7. vaṭikaṭku tiruvamṛtu muṭṭa ppukalittunai
Vic(ai)-
8. yarayan muppatin kāṭi nellum aṇ-kalaṇcu
9. ponnuṇ kuṭuttu mīṭṭu tṭanāt-ākki nārpa(t)-
10. t(ai)ṇ-kāṭiyun nicati aṇṇāli nellāl-irunnā-
11. li tū kkuttal-arici(y)āl-irā ppōṇakaṇ Caṅka
(SA)-

1. no plate. For date see Page ~~167~~ 164

2. 'The -ki of ākiya is written in Grantha' - Ed. f.n. on Page 295, E.I.VIII.

3. iru-nāli - Ed.

4. The editor does not say whether e and ē, o and ō are distinguished in the original.

12. RMMAnuñ GaṭṭiSARMMAnum Ilaiya Gaṭṭi SARMMAnuñ
kā-
13. tṭuvārānā[#](r)ka¹ (1[#]) muṭṭil (1-Av)ippulattun
Tattan pula-
14. ttun Kā(rai)kilā(n pu)la (t)tuñ SVAMIBHOGattu
-tṭiruva-
15. (M)Rtu kātṭuvōmānōm^{1.} (1[#]) i-DDHARMAtt- ullā(r)
yāva-
16. rēnuñ kō ccēvatu ceyitu celuttav-oṭṭi
kuṭu-
17. tōm (1[#]) (Ilā) viḷakkum vaṭṭi(1[#]) lō(HA) ppānai
-yum rāṣippa-
18. tu (11[#]) Pukaḷttunai Vic(ai)yaraian NDHARMMA-
m itu (1[#]) itanai RA-
19. TSittār-aṭi iranṭum en muṭi mēlina (11[#])
SVASTI 111-

1. See f.n. 4, on Page ~~117~~ 166

1.
10. Inscription of the time of Vijayāditya-

Mahāvali-Vānarāya

(Five Bana Inscr. from Gudimallam)

Date: 49th year of Dantivikramavarman E.I.XI - No.22 B.

(On one of the broad faces of the stone)

1. (SVA)stī (11th) SRI KO Vi-
2. c(ai)ya DĀNTivikki
3. (ra)maparumarku y(ā)-
4. n̄tu nārpatto-
5. n̄patāvatu Vi-
6. JĀlyātittā MA-
7. HĀVALI vā(ṇa)-
8. rāyar PRTHIVIRĀ-
9. JYĀñ ceyya Ti-
10. ruvippiramp(e)-
11. t̄ālun̄ kaṇat-

-
1. No.226 of the Madras Epigraphical collection for 1903.
 2. Plate oppos. Page 226, E.I.XI.
 3. o and ō, e and ē are not distinguished in the plate.
 4. n̄ is dotted.
 5. ā is joined with t-
 6. tta is joined with each other.

12. tārul Kalīyama-
13. ŋkilan kilār
14. Ayyappo(r)-
15. riyeṇ eṅka-
16. l Tūmpaneri
17. ullai Nantiku-
18. ṇṭil-(ā)na ceṇ(u)
19. ivv-ūr Vel-
20. leriykku e-
21. ri ceṇuv-āka
22. vaitten (l*) i-
23. tir BHOGA(n)-
24. koṇṭu iv-

(On one side of the same)

25. (Ve)l(l)e-
26. riyl(l)e
27. kulī kut-
28. ti aṭṭu-
29. vatāka
30. vaitte-
31. ṇ(l*) I-DDHA
32. RMMAN CA-
33. NDRADI-
34. TYAGata-

35. ñ cel-
1.
36. vatāy-
37. ttu (1^π) 1-
38. DDHARMAñ ce-
39. luttī-
40. nān 1000^{2.}
41. ASVAME-
42. DHAN ce-
43. ta palan
44. peruvā-
45. r (1^π)

(on another side of the same)

46. it-a₁1-
47. ttān
3.
48. Vāraṇāci
49. a₁littā-
50. n pāvat-
51. tu ppaṭu-

1. It can be read as celvatāyattu too.

2. This symbol for 1000 occurs in one of the Nānāghāṭ inserr. See Footnote 4. on Page 225, E.I. XI.

3. The length of nā is added to the right of n and goes up; comp. S.I.I. Vol. I, page 114 and Vol. II, page 200, note 1 - Ed. Page 225, E.I. XI.

52. vār (1^{*}) i-DDNA-
53. RMMAM RAKṢI-
54. ttān
55. aṭi e 1.
56. n muṭi-
57. meli
58. na (11^{*})

1. The vowel e is almost a semicircle with a loop at the left hand - Ed. See Note 7, Page 225, E.I.XI.

11. Sendalai Pillar Inscriptions

Date: 1st half of the 8th A.D. 1. 2.
E.I.XIII - No.10.

Inscriptions on the first pillarA. Top section: north face

1. t̥utta (Pe)rumpit̥uku Muttarai-
2. yan-āyina Kuvāvan Māran-ava-
3. n̄ makan̄ Iḷankōvaṭṭiyaraiya-
4. n̄-āyina Māran̄ PARAMESVARAN̄ -a
5. van̄ makan̄ Perumpit̥uku Mutta-
6. raiyan-āyina Cuvaran̄ Māran-ava-
7. n̄-etuppitta paṭāri kōyil-ava-
8. n̄-erintav-ūrkaḷum-avan̄ pērka-
9. ḷum-avan̄ai ppāṭinār pērkaḷum-i-
10. ttūṅkan̄ mēl-elutinā ivai

B. Same section: west face

1. (Śrī Māran̄)

-
1. E.I.XIII. Page 136.
 2. No plate.
 3. Since no plate is available it is difficult to know whether o and ō, e and ē are distinguished in the writing. The Text is copied down without much alteration.
 4. See Page 135, E.I.XIII.
 5. The titles of kings are written in Skt. letters, see Page 135, E.I.XIII.

2. Srī Satrikēsari
3. Srī Kalvarkalvan
4. Srī Atisāhasan

C. Same section: east face

1. venkaṭ (po)ru(ma)
2. cār vāl koṭṭyān
3. Vāṇ Māraṇ (1^{*}) cenkaṭ ka-
4. rum pakatu cenr-ulakka va-
5. ṇ kulantār (1^{*}) tēr-alunti mā-
6. v-alunta cceṇ kuruti maṇ
7. parantav (1^{*})-ūr-Aluntiyūr-eṇ(nu)m-ū(r) (11^{*})

D. Same section: (2) south face

1. - - - - -
2. - - ppa ōṭi (1^{*}) kkaḷuku ko-
3. luṇ kuṭar kavva vili (k^{*})kaṭ-
4. pēy (1^{*}) puṇṇ-aḷaintu
5. kaiy-ūm(pa) ppōr Ma-
6. ṇalūr venratē (1^{*}) maṇ-
7. ṇ-aḷainta cīr Māraṇ vāl (11^{*})
8. Pāccil Vēḷnampan
9. pāṭiṇa

1. 'ma looks like la in the original' - Ed. See f.n.1.
E.I.XIII, Page 140.

2. 'The letter -pu- having been wrongly incised instead of -pa-, the engraver seems to have erased the -u- sign' -
f.n.6, Page 140, E.I.XIII.

D. Bottom section: South face

1. nirkinre taṇ paṇai tō
2. ruṇ Tañcai ttiram pā-
3. ṭi ninrār (l^ṛ) virkinra vīrarka-
4. ḷ-ūrkinrav-i(ppiṇa) kku-
5. nṛ-ukan (Ṇe)rkunra y(ā^ṛ)
6. nai - - - - - n(ma)
- 7-8. (damaged)

E. Same section: north face

1. pāl koṇṭa cevvāy
2. viḷaiyā molī pparu-
3. vattu munnam (l^ṛ) vēl ko-
4. ṇṭa - - - - -
5. - - - - - kkaḷav-añci ma-
6. - - - - -

G. Same section: west face

1. maza ppaṭai Mīnavan va-
2. ḷl-aran Pallavan cē-
3. ṇaikk-anru puṇappāṭa mā-
4. ru poru kaḷirru- - - -
- 5-8. (damaged)

H. Same section: east face

1. eñ kaiy-aḷavirre-
2. y pāṇav-ikal vīkku-

3. m aṅkai coeruvēl m-

4. āvalla- - - - -

5-7. (damaged)

Inscriptions on the second pillar

A. Top section: north face

1. rkkēy-allaiy-āya k-
2. kālantān (1^{*}) mullaikkēy
3. murpaṭumō enṛ-enṛu Val-
4. lakkōn (1^{*}) Kāraivāy ppōr
5. venṛa Vēn Māraṇ kai pō(lu)n- (1^{*})
6. kālavāy kēlenēy kaṇṭu (1^{*})
1. Kōttārr-I-
2. lam perumā-
3. nār pāṭiyatu-

B. Same section: west face

1. vāl-amaruḷ vākai ppū (1^{*})
2. kkuñci kkaṁaḷ kaṇṇi-
3. kkō Māraṇ Rañcāi k-
4. kōn (1^{*}) kōl-āḷi moympir-
5. Kōṭumpāḷūr kāynt-erittā-
6. n (1^{*}) rōḷāl-ulak-aḷikkun tōḷ

C. Same section: east face

1. ^{1.}lā ^{2.}ttōy(t)tanavāl - eñ-
2. kum (1^{*}) varu punal cūl Vallakk(ō)
3. Māraṇ ceruvil (1^{*}) Maṇāṅkūrvā(y)-
4. ppaṭṭār-uṭal kuṭaintu mānti (1^{*}) -p-
5. purāṅkūrvāy kkoṇṭ-e-
6. ^{3.}lunta pul ll Pāccil Vēl-
7. nampan pāṭina.

D. Same section: south face

1. (Sri Māraṇ)
2. Sri Satri(tru)kēsari
3. Sri Kaḷvarkaḷvan
4. Sri Atisāhasan.

E. Bottom section: north face

1. pēr-ilai ppaṅkaya-
2. ñ kūṁpa ppiraiyin
3. kuṟu muḷai ppōntīr-i-
4. lai kkoḷlum paṭam-i(ti)-
5. (ri)ṇiy-araṇa(m-ū)ṭṭa

-
1. The first cīr and a part of the second are lost at the beginning of this verse.
 2. The letter in brackets is corrected from some other akṣara.
 3. There is some vacant space at the beginning of this line.

6. - - - - - kalan ma-
7. - - - - - vva-

Y. Same section: west face

1. cor puku tonṭai kka-
2. ni puku tū matipōn muka.
3. ttāl porpuka verpu p-
4. pukuti kaṇṭāy Pukali ppo-
5. rutār kar puka vir puka kaṇ
6. -van (Kaṭvāra) kaṭvan Rañ-
7. (caī na) r pukalālan p-
8. - - - - -

G. Same section: east face

1. ceṭṭiṇar pūn taṇ polir
2. cempon māri kkaṭi araṇa-
3. m mūṭṭina cīrram mun cenra-
4. tu pinpu pakatt-inattōr ke-
5. - - - Māran ka(ṭi) naka
6. - - - - - lirra-
7. - - - - -

H. Same section: south face

1. panaiyai ppakaṭu kūṭā-
2. yanru Pallavan vel-
3. la tTennan munaiyai k-
4. ke(ṭa) ccenra Māran mukili

5. va_lar pīli unta ccunaiya-
6. ccunai ma_ni ppārai a(p)-
7. pārai collen vi_lai(n)-
8. (ta) vinaiyai pāpāralu vi(rik)ki-

Inscription on the third pillar

A. Top section: south face

1. Śrī Tamarālayan
2. Śrī Abhimānadhīran
3. Śrī Kaḷvarakaḷvan
4. Śrī Śatri(tru)kēsari

B. Same section: north face

1. enkin-irun ki_lai-
2. yu_m-ērark-ariyavēy (1^{*}) va-
3. ŋkai cceru Māran vā-
4. 1 kēytti vi_n pa_ṭar (1^{*})
5. vāncey nā_ṭu tām-ūrnta
6. mā nā_ṭa kKaṇṇanūr (1^{*}) kKā-
7. nā_ṭar pukk-o_ḷitta ku_nru (11^{*})

1. 'The syllable -cey seems to have been wrongly engraved and it is in excess of the requirements of the metre' - Ed. f.n. 2, Page 145, E.I. XIII.

C. Same section: east face

1. ēri vicumpum-iru ni-
2. lam-āytt-enpavā-
3. n (1st) Māraṇ oeru vēn-
4. maraṇ kananru cīra- (1st) k-
5. koṭi māṭa tṭaṇ Koṭu-
6. mpai kkūṭāta manna-
7. r (1st) neṭu mā maṭil-iṭinta nīru (1st)
8. Kīlār kkūr-
9. rattu pPava-
10. tāyamanka-
11. lattu Amarun-
12. ṇilai āyina
13. Kuvāvaṇ Kēṇca-
14. n pāṭina pāṭṭ-i-
15. ttūṇ mēlana
16. ellām

D. Same section: west face

1. oeru(va) - - - - - na-
2. tānār cintiyārpōlu (1st) -
3. maruvalarāy vāṇ Mā-

-
1. Venpā metre.

4. ran cīra kkaruvīlai (1[✱]) kaṇ-
5. tōrra vaṇ taḷavaṇ kār
6. tōrruṇ Kāntalūr (1[✱]) maṇ-
7. tōrra vēntar maram (1[✱])

E. Bottom section: south face

1. malarnta tār vāṇ Māraṇ
2. maṇṇ-Anṇalvāyir- (1[✱]) kala-
3. nta nāt kāṇalāṇ Kāṇka
4. ulantavar tam (1[✱]) enṇ-arun(tu)
5. cārāvēy-arunt-urāṇka vīl ku-
6. tarkaḷ - - rantu cintum pu(r)aṇ (1[✱])

F. Same section: west face

1. tālum pucar Riṇkaḷūr (t)-
2. tevvar māṇan taḷara t-
3. (Teṇ)ṇaṇ vēlāṇ kaḷa p-
4. paṭṭatu koṇṭa vēntaṇ
5. maṇ pū malar(āḷ) vālu(n)
6. taṭa vaḷai ttō Neṭu Māra-
7. n - - - - - var cūlum
8. - - - tantōṇ - - - - -

G. Same section: north face

1. nākaṇ-kaṇṭ-aṇcav-en-
2. neṇcaṇ kall-enna-
3. v-ollen kaṭa nīr m(ā)-

4. (ka)n̄ (ko)ṇṭ-eriva(r Tāt)-
1.
5. tan Māraṇ-s(n̄) - - n -
6. ruṭar kkaṇ mēkaṇ ko-
7. ṇṭān va- - - - -
8. ppaka - - - - -
9. - koṇ - - - - - maru -
10. - - - - -

H. Same section: east face

1. ninratu Villavaṇ val -
2. l-araṇ Pallavaṇ ce-
3. - - tōl vān cenra(tu)

Inscription on the fourth pillar

A. Top section: north face

1. - - - - -
2. Śrī Abhimānadhīraṇ
3. Śrī Kaḷvarakaḷvaṇ
4. Śrī Satri(tru)kēsari

B. Same section: east face

1. - - - - -
2. * pāṇmekanēy paṇ -
3. ṭ-elām (1st) yām-aritum-enka-
4. yarkkēy collu nīy

-
1. Read Gāṭṭen - Ed. f.n.3, Page 147, E.I.XIII.

5. māmarāṅkai (1^x) ttenṇāṭar
6. kāṭaliyar tīy nāṭa vāy civa-
7. (n)ta(1^x) minṇāṭu vēn Māraṇ mey (1^x)

C. Same section: south face

1. - - - - -
2. pōl-araicu pīravā neṭu
3. Mēru nerri ppon pōl pa-
4. cuṇ katir-āyiram vīcum porrē-
5. r pparutikk-en pōt-araviṭu-
6. mō inai ceōti vi u vi-
7. cumpēy 1 - Ācāryar
8. Aniruttar pāṭiyatu

D. Same section: west face

1. - - - - -
2. rra tītu kaṇṭāṇ Rañcai
3. ccempula nēṭṭu Ven-
4. kōṭai viṇṭa pōtu ko-
5. ṇṭ-Āyar Malaiya pputu
6. maṇaṇ mītu cen tī ttā-
7. tu kaṇṭāl-anna kōva-
8. ṅkaḷ-ūrkinra tāl puravēy 2.

-
1. 'mē is only seen. The rest of this line and the following two lines are now built in' - Ed. f.n.1, page 149, E.I.XIII.
 2. The original impression of this verse is lost - Ed. f.n.4 ditto.

E. Bottom section: south face

1. tanamutal-āyamum pūvai-
2. yun tan kaikkilaiyu-mun-
3. p-ittēna mutal-ānpum-en-
4. n-āka cceytāl-iyakka(t)-
5. tai viṇṭār Vanamutal ca-
6. - kkaru kai ppakat-~~ut~~-
7. ta Māran-revvar kana muta-
8. - - nkaṭatt-ēkinān pin_{1.}
9. - - - ri - - kayē

1. 'The reading of this stanza is doubtful' - Ed. f.n.4.
Page 149. E.I.XIII.

B. Vatteluttu alphabet.

12. Vēlvikuṭi grant of Netuñcataiyan

1.
(c. 765-850 A.D.)

Date: 3rd year of his reign.

2.
E.I.XVII - No. 16.

(1-29) Skt.

Third Plate: second side

29. (Skt.)

30. - - - i PRASASTI SARVVAKRATU YAJI ĀKIya

3.
VARODAYA BHATṬANār ce-

4.
31. yyappaṭṭatu 11 kol yānai palav-ōṭṭi kkūṭā man-
nar kulān tavi-

32. rtta Palyāka Mutukuṭumi pPeruvaluti ennum

PAND-YĀDHIRĀJA nā

33. nāka mā malar cōḷai naḷir cinaḷi micai

vaṇṭ-alampum Pākanūr

5.
34. kkūrram-ennum palana kkiṭakkai nīr

6.
nāṭṭu cōorkaṇṇāḷar co-

1. The Pāndyan Kingdom - N.Sāstri, Page 41.

2. Plate opp. page 298, E.I.XVII.

3. There is a stroke over ce to denote that e is short.

4. Stroke over ko to denote that o is short.

5. A stroke over -me.

6. The cons. are indicated by a slanting stroke over the letter.

1.

35. lappaṭṭa SRUTI MARGGAM pilaiyāta Korkai
kilā Narkorran koṇ-

36. ṭa vēlvi murruvikka kēlvi antaṇālar
munpu kēṭka enr-eṭut-

Fourth plate: first side.

37. t-uraittu vēlvi cālai munpu ninru Vēlvikuṭi
enr-appatiyai cōi-

38. rōṭu tiru vaḷara cceytār (11^x) vēntan-ap-
poluṭey nīr ōṭ-aṭṭe kkoṭuttamai-

2.

39. yā niṭu BHUKTI tutta pinn (11^x) - ṭalav
-ariya ADHIRAJARAI akala nikki akal-
iṭattai

40. KKAṬABHRAN-ennun Kali araican kaikkonṭ-at-
anai irakkiya pin (11^x)
paṭu kaṭan mūlai-

41. tta paruti pōla PĀNDYA DHIRĀJAN velir paṭtu
viṭu katir-avir-oli vilaka virri

3.

42. runtu vēlai cūlnta viyal-iṭattu kkōvun
kurumpum pāvutaṇ murukki cce-

1. There is an upward stroke over M in the original plate.

2. K.Śāstri reads it as niṭu (E.I.XVII - 16) Sankara reads it as niṭu. (Mythic Society Journal, Vol.XIII, No.1.)

3. K.Śāstri: virri. Sankara virri. The latter is right according to the orig.

43. ñkōl-ōccai veṇ kuṭai nilar raṅk-oli
nirainta tarai maṅkaiyai ppirar
44. pāl-urimai tiraviti nikki ttanpāl-uri-
mai nankanam-amaitta mānam pe-
45. rtta tānai vēntann-oṭuṅkā mānnar-
oli nakar-alitta Kaṭuṅkōn-ennuṇ kati-
46. r vēr Rennan (11[✱]) marr-avarku
makaṇ-āki MAHĪTALAM potu nikki
1.
malar maṅkai o-

Fourth plate: second side

47. tu maṇaṇ-ayarnta arram-il-aṭar
2.
vēr rānai ADHIRĀJAN Avanīcūlāmaṇi etti-
48. rattum-ikal-alikku metta yānai MĀRA-
VARMMAN (11[✱]) marr-avarku maruv-
3.
iniya oru makaṇ-ā
49. ki maṇ makaḷai maru kkaṭintu VIKRAMA-
ttin velir-paṭṭu vilāṅkal vēl po-
50. xi vēntar vēntancilai ttata kkai kkolai
kkalirru cōeliyan Vānavan

1. K.Sāstri inserts a-y- between -ai and o. The stroke over o denotes that it is short.
2. K.Sāstri: Avanīcūlāmaṇi.
Sankara : Avanīcūlāmaṇi which corresp. with the orig. plate.
3. The stroke over o indicates that it is short.

51. cenkōr Cēntan (li^x) marr-avarku ppalipp-
inri vali ttōnri UDAYAGIRI MADHYA ma-
52. tt-uru cūtar pōla tterr-enru DISAI natunka
marr-avan velirpaṭṭu ccū-
53. li yānai celav-unti ppāliyāy-amar kaṭantu
Vilvēli kkaṭar nānaiyai
54. Nelvēli cceru venrum viravi vant-aṭaiyāt
-a Paravarai ppāl paṭut-
55. tum-arū kāl-inam puṭai tīlaikkun
Kurunāṭṭavar kulan keṭuttu-
56. n kai nnaletta kaṭir-unti
ccennilattu cceru venrum pār-aṭavun

Fifth plate: first side

57. (ta)ni ccenkōr KERAṬAnai ppāla mu (rai)um
-urimai) ccuṭram (ōṭ-avar yā) nai-
1. 2.
58. um puricai mmatir Puliūr ppaka nālikai
3.
iravāmai ikal-ā-

1. K.Śāśri: yā)n ai y^x um
2. K.Śāśri: Puli (y^x) ūr

Sankara reads it as Puliūra which is evidently wrong, for the cons. stroke over -r- is very clear in the orig. plate.

3. Sankara reads as ikkōli. It is clearly written in the orig. as ikalāli.

59. ^{1.} li ul venru koṭṭum vēl-āli um viyan
parampum-ēlāmai cen-
60. x-erint-alittum HIRANYA GARBHA mun
TulāBHARAMun tarāṇi micai ppala
caytu
61. ANTANARKKUM ASAKTARKKUM vant-āṇaika enr-
^{2.} itt-ālitte MAKARIKAI aṇi maṇi
62. neṭu muṭi ARIKESARI ASAMASAMAN SRI MĀRA-
VARIMMAN (11^x) marr-avarku makaṇ-āki
kkorra vē-
63. l valan-ēnti pporut-ūruṇ kaṭar
rāṇaiyai Marutūruṇ mānp-ālitte
Aṇavē-
64. lai akappaṭa ēy-ēnnāmai erint-alittu
^{3.}
^{4.} eVenkoṭi um Putāṅkōṭ
65. tuṇ ceru venr-avar cinan tavirttu k-
^{5.} keṅk-alaruṇ narum polil vāy kku-

-
1. K.Sāstri: vēlāli (y^x)um
2. Engraved in the plates as short i
3. K.Sāstri: ey-ennāmai. Sankara:
ēy-ennāmai. But the orig. plates have no dots on either
e or ŷe. The reading ought to be ēy-ēnnāmai
4. K.Sāstri: cenkoṭi (y^x) um
5. " ku(y^x)il

1.
66. ilōtu ma¹il-akavu Maṅkalapuram-

ennum MAHĀNAGARU ṇ MAHĀRATHARAI e-

Fifth plate: second side

67. rint-alitt-arai kaṭal vaḷākam potu moli
2. 3.
akarri cilai um-puli un
68. kayal-uñ cenru nilaiy-amai neṭu varai
4.
iṭava ir kiṭāy maṇṇ-iniṭ-āṇṭa
69. taṇṇ-ali-cceṇkōr Renna Vānavan Cempiyan
5.
Cōlan ma(n)nan matu-
70. ra Karunāṭakan koṇ naṇinra neṭuñ
cuṭar vāṭ Konkar kōmān kō cCaṭaiy-
an (li⁵)
71. Maṇṇ-avarku PUTRANāy maṇ maṭakaḷatu
poruṭṭ-āka matṭa yānai celav-unti
māna
72. vēl valan-ēnti kkaṭu viṭaiyāl-etirnt-
avarai Neṭuvayalvāy nikar-ali-
73. ttu kkaruv-aṭainta maṇattavarai kKuru-
maṭai vāy kkūrpp-alittu Ma-

1. K.Śāstri: ma(yx)il

2. " cilai(yx)um

3. " puli(yx)um

4. K.Śāstri: iṭava (yx)ir

5. Since there is a dot over the last n, one n before
na must have been omitted by the engraver.

1. 2.
74. nnikuricci un Tirumaṅkai u mun ninra-
var muraṇ-alittu mēvalō-
3.
75. r kaṭar rānai ōṭ-ērr-etirēy vantavarai
pPūvalūr purāṇ kaṇṭuṇ
76. koṭum puricai nneṭuṇ kiṭaṅkir
Koṭumpālūr kkūṭār kaṭum pari

Sixth plate: first side

4.
77. un karuṇ kaḷiruṇ kaṭir vēliṛ kai-
5.
kkonṭuṇ Cēva - - - (kū)ṭāta
Pallavanai k-
78. Kulumpūruṭ ṭēc-aliya eṇṇ-iranta māl kaḷirum-
ivulikaḷum pala kavarn-
79. tum tariyalar āy ttarittavarai Periyalūr
6. 7.
ppitṭ-alittum-pū viri u-
80. m polir cōlai kKāviriyaḷi kkaṭant-itṭ-al-
8.
ak-amainta vār cilai in Mala ko-

-
1. K. Sāstri: Mannikuricci(y*)un
2. " Tirumaṅkai(y*)u
3. " rānai(y*)ōṭ-
4. " pari(y*)uṇ
5. The orig. is damaged.
K.Sāstri: Cēva- - - But Sankara gives the foll.
tentative reading: ce(lumpuravip)
6. K. Sāstri: pīt-alittum
7. " pū (y*)um
8. " vārcilai(y*)in

1.
81. nkam-aṭippaṭuttu miṇṭ-oliya maṇi
imaikkum-elil-amainta neṭun
pu-
82. ricai pPāṇṭikkoṭumiti cenr-eyti
pPASU PATI yaṭu PANMA PADAM paṇint-ē
2. 3.
83. tti KANAKA RASI un katir maṇi um
mana makula kkuṭuttittuṇ konka-
84. r yan narun kaṇṇi kGAṆGARAJA noṭu
SAMBAN DHA ṇ ceytum enṇirantana
Go-
85. SAHA SRA mum HIRANYA GARBHAMun tulā-
BHARAMun maṇṇin micai ppala
ceytun ma-
4.
86. rai nāvinōr kurai tirttuṇ Kūṭal
Vaṇci Kōli ennu māṭa mā mati-

Sixth plate: second side

5.
87. l putukki um-arai kaṭal valākaṇ kurai-
6. 7.
yāt-āṇṭa manṇar manna) Renne-

-
1. K.Sāstri: mīṇṭ-oliya
2. " KAMALARASI(y^x)un
3. " katir maṇi(y^x)um
4. Sankara: tirttuṇ
5. K.Sāstri: putukki(y^x)um
6. " manna(n^x)

4. It is diff. to say whether this is Be or Te. The distinction between the two is not very clear in the orig. Sankara reads it as Te.

var maruka-

88. n māna ven kuṭai mān Rērmāran (11^{*})

marr-avarku makan-āki Māl-uru-

vin velir pa-

1.

89. tṭu korra mūnr-uṭan-iyampa kkuḷir

ven kuṭai maṇḱāppa Pū makalun

Pu-

90. la makalun Nā makalun nalan-ētta

k Kali araican vali taḷara ppolivin

ōṭu vī-

91. rriruntu karuṇ kaṭal-uṭutta perunṅaṇ

2.

ñāḷattu nār perum paṭai um pā-

92. r paṭa pparappi kkarutātu vant-etir

malainta Kāṭavanai kkāṭ-aṭaiya

ppū vī-

3.

4.

93. ri um punar kalani kKāviri in ren

karai mēr rannākam malar

ccōlai

5.

94. pPennākaṭatt-ṭamar venruṇ tivāy

6.

ā il-ēnti ttilaitt-etirēy van-

1. Saṅkara: mūnr-

2. K. Sāstri: paṭai(y*)um

3. " pūviri(y*)um

4. " Kāviri(y*)in

5. " tī vay: saṅkara tivāy. The latter is right according to the orig.

6. " a(y*)il

1. 2.
95. t-irutta Ayvēlai un Kurumparai um
aṭal-amaruḷ-alitt-ōṭṭi kkāṭṭu-
96. kkurumpu cenr-aṭaiya Nāṭṭukkurumpir
ceru venrum-arai kaṭal valā-

Seventh plate: first side

3.
97. kam-oru moli kkoḷi iya cilai mali taṭa
kkai t Tenna Vānavan avanē-
98. y SRI VARAN SRI MANOHARAN Cinaccōlan Puna-
ppūliyan VITAKANMAṢAN
99. VINAYAVISRUTAN VIKRAMAPĀRAKAN VIRAPUROKAN MARUT-
BALAN MANYASĀSANAN MANUPAMAN
100. MARDDITAVIRAN GIRI STHIRAN GITIKINNARAN KRIPĀLAYA
-N KRITĀPATĀNAN Kalippakai KAṆṬA-
101. KA NIṢṬURAN KĀRYYADAKṢINAN KARMUKHAPĀRTHAN
PARĀNTAKAN PAṆḌITAVATSĀLAN PARIPURṆṆAN PĀ-
102. PAḢHIRU kurai uru kaṭar paṭai ttānai GUṆAGRI
HYAN GUDHANIRIRṆṆAYAN nirai uru mala-
4. 5. 6.
103. r maṇi nīṇ muṭi Nēriya kōn Neṭuṇcaṭaiya (11

-
1. K. Sāstri: Ayavēlai (y^{*})un
2. " Kurumparai (y^{*})um
3. " koḷi iya; Sankara: koḷi iya.
The latter tallies with the orig.
4. The n has a circle in its loop showing that the vow i
is long.
5. K. Sāstri: Nēriya (r^{*})kōn
6. " Neṭuṇcaṭaiya (n^{*})

marravanran RĀJYAVATSALAM mūnrā-

Seventh plate: second side

- a ānk-oru nāṇ māṭa mā m.
104. vetu celānirpa 3. ir
kūṭar pāṭu ninṇavar ā-
kūṭar pāṭu ninṇavar ā-
105. KRODHI kka kkorraṇāy marr-avarai tterren 2.
3.
nanku kūvi enṇōy nuṇ kurai
106. enru munnāka ppaṇittaruḷa mē nā nin kura-
4.
varār pān murai in va-
107. luvāmai mākan tōy malar cōḷai pPākanūr-
kkūrattu ppaṭuvatu
108. āḷva tānai aṭal vēntēy Vēlvikuṭi ennum
piyar-uṭaiyatu o-
5.
109. lkāta vēr rānai oṭ-ōta vēli uṭan kātta
Palyāka Mutukuṭumi
110. pPeruvaluti ennum PARAMESVANār Vēlvi-
kuṭi enṇappaṭṭatu
111. kēlviiyir rarappaṭṭatānai ttuḷakkam-illā kkaṭar
6.
rānaiy-āy KALABHRA-

-
1. Sankara: nittavar, which does not agree with the orig
2. K. Sāstri and Sankara read it as terrena. There is a dot over the final -n-
3. There is no dot over this -n-
4. K. Sāstri: pān murai(y*)in
5. " erānai(y*)oṭ-
6. " rānaiy-āya. But there is a dot over the final -y. Sāṅkāra also reads it as -āy.

112. RĀl-irakkappattatu enru ninṛavan

VIJÑĀPYAñ ceyya nanṛu

nanṛ-enru

113. muruvalittu nāṭṭā nin palamaiyātai kāṭṭi nī

I. 2.
kōḷk-enna nāṭṭār ran

Eighth plate: first side

3.

114. palamaiyātai kāṭṭinān-ēnk-appolutēy kāṭṭa

mē nāl-ēn kura

4.

115. varār pān murai ir karappattatai emmāḷun

tarappattat-enru ce-

116. mmānt-avan-eṭutt-arūli vir kai ttāṭa

kkai virai vēntan Korkai kilā-

117. n Kāmakkāni Nārāṅkarṅku ttōr-ōṭun kaṭar

vānaiyān nīrōṭ-aṭṭikko-

5.

118. tuttamai in marr-itarku pperu nānk-

ellai terrena viritt-uraip-

119. piṛ pukar-arū polin maruṅk-uṭutta

Nekarūr-ellaikkum mēkkum marr-itarku

1. K. Sāstri: (Kōḷkav-en)na: Sankara (Kēḷe)nna

2. Sankara: nāṭṭiṛan: -ā- is very clear in the orig.

3. " (Māiyataḷai kāṭṭi) nāraṅka-

4. K. Sāstri: pānmurai(y^x)ir

5. " koṭuttamai (y^x)in

120. tten ellai Kulantaivan Kūlvantai caikkun^{1.}

Kalantai kkulattil-ālukku

121. vaṭakkum marr-itarku mēl-ellai arāam-

illā kkorranputtūr r- Oṭumaiy

1 -

122. ruppai ccey itai mēralai pperuppirku

kkilakkum marr-itarku vaṭapā-

Eighth plate: second side

123. l-ellai kāyaluṭ kamalam malarum

Pāyaluṭ vaṭapālai pperuppirku-t-
2.

124. terkum ivv-iyait peru nāṅk-ellai-

yir paṭṭa pūmi kārāṇmai miyāṭci

125. ull-aṭaṅka mēl-ān kuravarār kuṭukkap-

paṭṭa paricēy emāḷ-un koṭuk-

126. kappattatu (11*) marr-itark-āpatti kurram

-inri kkūrunkālai kkonkar van na-

127. ruṅ kaṇṇi kGAṆGA RAJANA-tu KANYA RATNAM

Konkarkōrku kkuṇantū koṭuppa

ārp-

128. p-arā aṭar rānai p PŪRVVARAJAR pukanr-

eluntu vil viravuṅ kaṭar rānai

VALIASHA nai

1. K. Sāstri: ce(y*)kkun. Śaṅkara: caikkun, which agrees with the orig.

2. K. Sāstri: ivv-iyait(ta*) Very likely the final -te was omitted.

129. Venpaivāy ālamarull-alint-ōta vāl-amarul

mutan vavviya ēna ppori

130. ikal-amarul iti urum-ena valan-enta

māna ttānei MADAVIKALAN mannar kō-

131. n-arulir perrun kol valaikkum vēr rānai

ppai valai kkōn kunara-

Ninth plate: First side

132. ppattu ppōr vantaavar maṭan tavirkkun

Karavantapurattavar ku(la-t)tōnral

māy-ēn-

133. tuñ kaṭar rānai Mūvēntamañkala ppēr-

araiyan-ākiya VĀIDYAKA ŚIKHĀMANI

Māraṅkā-

134. ri (ll^h) i ppiramatēyam-utaiya Korkei kilān

Kāmakkāṇi. Cuvaraṇ Cīṅkan i.

135. tan-ul mūnr-il-onrun tanakku vaitt-ira-

ntu kūrma aṁpatinvaḥ BRAHMA

136. Narkku nīr-ōt-aṭṭi kkoṭuttan itan-ul

Murti Hyinan cavai õt-o

1. Saṅkara: ānti. But there is no sign of i- in the orig.
2. K. Sāstri: (malai)tta. māna is clearly seen in the orig.
3. K. Sāstri: cava(y*)ōt

137. ttatu nānk-arai ppaṭākāram-uṭaiyan^{1.}
itanuṭ ṭanaku vaiṭṭa oru kūrrilu-
kañ cīrṭappan^{2.} ar malakal^{3.} ukku
138. n tampaṁārkkku nānku^{2.} ārun SA-
139. BHAI ōṭ-otta paṭākāraṁ koṭuttān (1^x) ip-
PRASASTI pāṭina Cēnāpa-
140. ti Enāti ā ina^{3.} Cāttān Cāttarku mūnru
kūrrārum-ōy t-
141. taṅkalōṭ-otta nānku paṭākāraṁ koṭuttār (11^x)

Ninth Plate: second side

(Skt.)

Tenth Plate:

151. marr- i(ta^x)nai kkāttār malar-aṭi en
muṭi mēla enru korraṇāy paṇi
152. -ttaruli tterrena tTAMRA SĀSANAṁ cey-
vittān llll. iyt-eluti-
153. na Cūttakēcari pPerumpaṇaikāraṇukku
perumakkaḷ arulār perra-
154. tu oru illa vaḷāṇu iranṭu mā-
ccēy um oru pun cey u-
^{4.} ^{5.}

1. K. Sāstri: uṭaiyana. The dot over n is very visible in the orig.
2. K. Sāstri: SABHAI(y^x)ōṭ
3. " a(y^x)ina
4. " cey(y^x)um
5. " ditto.

155. m perrān ivai YUDDHAKESARI pPārum-
penaikā(rā[#])n-eluttu

1. 2.
14. Anaimalai Inscription of Māraṇ Caṭaiyan

3.
 Date: Earlier than Madras Museum

4.
 E.I.VIII - 33. No.II

Plates of Jaṭilavarman

1. Kō Māraṇ Caṭaiyarku u-
2. ttara MANTRI Kaḷakkuṭi VAI-
3. DYAN Mūvēntamaṅkalap-
4. pēraraiyan ākiya Māraṇ-^{5.}
5. (kā)ri i kkarraḷi ceytu
6. nīr(tta)ḷiyātēy SVARGG-ĀRO-
7. HA(ṆĀṇ) ceyta pinnai ava-
8. nukku ANUJAN utara
9. MANTRA PADAM-eytina Pāṇṭi
10. maṅkalavicaḷi araiyan
11. ākiya Māraṇn- Ei-
12. nan muka maṇṭamaṇ ce-
13. ytu nīrttaḷittān (11³⁴)

-
1. The script is the same as that of the Madras Mus. plates of Jaṭilavarman.
 2. See Page ¹⁸⁴ ~~137~~ for date.
 3. E.I.VIII, Page 319.
 4. Plate opp. Page 320, E.I.VIII.
 5. 'In the orig. there seems to be a -ka after the guttural -n' - f.n.4, page 320, E.I.VIII.
 6. The distinction between i and ī is very well kept. ī has a circled in its loop.

1.

14. Tirupparankunram Inscription of
Māraṇ Caṭaiyan

Date: 6th year

2.

I.A. XXII, Page 67

1. SRI kō Māraṇ Caṭaiyarku
2. RAJYA VA(R)SAM āxāvatu cellā-
3. nirpa marr-avarku MAHĀ-
4. SĀMANTAN-ākiya KARAVANTAPURĀDHI
5. VASI VAIJYAN Pāṇṭi Ami-
6. rtamaṅkalav-araiyan ā i- ^{3.}
7. na Cāttan Kaṇavati ti- ^{4.}
8. ruttu vittatu tiru kkō i -
9. lum Sri tatākamum itan-ul-a-
10. ram-ul₁latum (1^x) marr-ave-
11. rku DHARMA(PA)NNI ākiya Na-
12. kkaṅkorriyār ceya-
13. ppaṭṭatu DURGGĀ DEVĪ kō
14. iluṇ JEṢṭai kō ilum (11^x) ^{5. 6.}

-
1. The script is of the same period as Vālvikuṭi grant etc.
 2. Plate T.A.S. No.XVI.
 3. ā(y^x)i - Ed.
 4. kō(y^x)i - Ed.
 5. kō(y^x)il - Ed.
 6. See f.n.5.

1.
15. Madras Museum Plates of Jatilavarman

Date: 17th year of his reign

2.
D.A.XXII - P.57.

(Skt.)

Second plate: second side

19. ^{2.}
annan-ākiya alar katir neṭu vēṛ
Rennan Vānavan Ge-
20. mpiyan Vatavaraiy-irun kayal-ānai
orunk-utan-aṭā oli kelu munnir-
ulaku mu-
21. lut-aḷikkum vali kelu tiṇi tōṇ manna
var perumēn renn-alar-āṭi
tēm pu-
22. nar kurattī ppon malar puravil Vellūr
Vinnañ Ge-
23. liyakkuti enr-ivarruṭ tevvar-aliya k-
koṭiñ cilai an-
24. ru kāl valaittum (1^x) mā irum perum
punar Kāviri vaṭa karai Ā-

-
1. Otherwise called Mārañ Cetaiyan, see line 52 of the Text; also Page 42 'The Pandyan Kingdom' - N. Sāstri: For date see page ~~157~~ 184
2. Plate opp. page 70 I.A. XXII.
3. The script is of the same period as the Vēlvikūṭi grant. See also S.I.I. Vol.III, Part IV, page 447.
4. Ā(y^x)iravēli - Ed.

25. iravēli Ayirūr tannilum Pukaliyūrun tikal
vēl-Atiya-

Third Plate: first side

26. nai ōṭu purāṇ kaṇṭ-avan-oli uṭai maṇi ttēr-aṭal
vem (mā) avai
27. uṭan kavartum (1st) Pallavanun Kēraḷanum-āṅk-
avarku ppāṇ-
28. k-āki ppal paṭai ōṭu pār ṇēliya ppavvam-
ēṇa ppārent-elu-
29. ntu kuṭa pālun kuṇa pālumm-aṇuka vantu
viṭṭ-iruppa vēl-
30. paṭai ōṭu mēr cenr-āṅk-iruvarai um iru-
pālumm-iṭar-eyta
31. ppaṭai viṭuttu kKuṭa Konkatt-aṭan manṇanai
kkol kaḷi-
32. rr-oṭun koṇṭu pōntu ṭoṭi aṇi maṇi neṭu
māṭa kKūṭan matil-aka-
33. ttu vaittu kKaṅKA BHŪMI aṭan-aḷavun kaṭi
muraicu taṇ piyar-araiya k-
34. Konka BHŪMI aṭippaṭuttu kkoṭun cilai pūṭṭ-
ilivittu ppūṇ cō-
35. lai aṇi puravir Kāñcivāyppērūr pukku tTiru-
mālukk-amarn-

Third Plate: second side

36. t-ur¹aiya kkunram-annat-ōr kō il-ākki um (1^x)
āli munnir-akal-(ā)-
37. ka akal vānatt-akat-uruñcum pāli nīn matil
parant-ōnki p-
38. pakalavanum-akalay-ōṭum aṇiy-ilāṅkaiyil-
araṇ-it-āki maṇi-
39. y-ilāṅkun neṭu māṭa matil Viliṇam-atuv-
aliya kkorra
40. vēlai urai nīkki ver¹ra ttānai Vēṇ mannanai
venr-alit-
41. t-ayan vilu niti ṭṭu kunram-anna kulai
kkaḷirun kūnta-
42. n māvuṇ KULA DHANA mun nan nāṭum avai
koṇṭum ARAVINTA MUKHAT
43. t- ilaiyavar-ari neṭuṇ kaṇṇ-ampukaḷār pōr
maintar pulamp-ey-
44. tum poṇ māṭa neṭu vīti kKARAVANTA puram
poliv-eyta kkaṇṇ-akan-
45. rat-ōr kall-akalōṭu vicumpu tōyntu muki-
ruñcalil-a-

Fourth Plate: first side

46. gump-arātav-ekan cenni nneṭu matilai vaṭiv-
amaittum (1st) EVA-
47. MADI VIKRAMkaḷ-ettanaiyō pala ceytu maṇi
māṭa kKūṭa-
48. 1 pukku malar makaḷ-ōṭu vīr-iruntu
MANU DARŚITA MARGGA ttin-āi
49. GURU GARITAM koṭṭāṭi kKANDAKA ŚODHANAI tēn ceytu
kaṭan nā-
50. lām mulut-aḷikkum PĀNDYA NĀTHAN PĀNDITA-
VATSALAN VIRAPUROGAN VI-
51. KRAMA PĀRAGAN PARĀNTAKAN PĀRAMAVAIṢṆAVAN
rān-āki nniṇr-ilan̄ku-
52. m maṇi nīṇ muṭi nila mannava Neṭuṇṇoṭai-
yarku RĀJYA VARṢAM pa-
53. tinēlāvatupār paṭṭu ccellā nirka ppinnaiyūn
DHARMAMēy tanakk-e-
54. nruṇ KARMAM-āka ttān karuti MAGADHAM-
ennun nan nāṭṭun MAHI DEVA-
55. rkku vakukkappaṭṭa SĀBDĀLI ennun GRĀMA-
ttuḷ VIDYĀ DEVATAiyā

Fourth Plate: second side

56. l virumpappaṭum BHĀRGGAVA GOTRA SAMBHŪTAN

ĀSVALĀYANA SŪTRA-

57. ttu BAHVRIJAN SĪHU MIŚRAṅku makan-āki

YAJNA VIDYAI ōṭ-en-

58. cāṭa ŚĀSTA űkalai kkarai kaṇṭa SUJJAṬA BHATṬA

-ṛku tten Kaḷa-

59. vali nāṭṭu Vēlaṅkuṭiyai ppaṇṭai tten palam

pē-

60. r nīkki SRĪ VARAMAṅGALAM - ena ppiyar-

iṭṭu BRAHMA DEYAM-ā

61. ka kkārāṇmaiyum miyāṭciyum ullatāṅka

SARVVA-

62. PARIHĀRAM-āka nnīrōṭ-aṭṭi kkuṭukkappaṭṭatu

maṛ-

63. r-itan peru nāṅk-ellai (1st) kīl-ellai

Nilai kāṇima-

Fifth Plate: first side

64. űkalatt-ellaikkum Milantīyaṅkuṭi ellaikkum

65. mēkkun tenn-ellai Perumakarrūr-ellaikkun Kaḷli-

66. kkuṭi ellaikkum vaṭakku manniya cīr mmē-

67. l-ellai Kaṭampaṅkuṭi ellaikkum Kuraṅkuṭi

68. ellaikkun kilakkum vaṭav-ellai Kārāḷa-

69. vayal-ellaikku tterkumm-ivvicaitta pe-

70. ru nāṅk-ellai akattu kkallun kaḷliyu-

nā-

Fifth Plate: second side.

71. tti mann_uavanatu pa_upiyinā_l va_utiy-
amai-
72. ya pi_uti cū_lntā_n PĀ_uNDYAr_uku MATAMGAJA-
DDHYAKSA-
73. N Pā_uṇṭi i_lā_uṅkō ma_uṅka_la ppēr araica_un-ā
74. kiya Ko_luvūr kkū_urrattu kKo_luvūr c6a-
75. nka_uṅ Ci_urī_uta_ura_un (1st) i_uṅk-ita_unukk-ā_uṇatti_uy-ā-
76. y ttā_uMRA SĀ_uSANA n ceyvittā_n VĀ_uDYAGE-
77. YA SA_uṅGITA_uṅka_lā_n maliv-eytiya Va_uṅka-

Sixth Plate: first side

78. la_untai VA_uIDYA KU_uLAM vi_lā_uṅka ttō_unri ma-
79. n_unavarku MA_uṆA SĀ_uMANTA_n-āy mā_urr-araica_urai
80. va_uli tu_laikkum VĪ_uRAMa_uṅka_la ppēr-araica-
81. n-ā_ukiya DH_uIRATA_uRA_n MŪ_uRTTI Eyina_n(1st) mā_urr-
itanai
82. kkā_utṭā_ura_n ma_ular-a_uṭi en mu_uṭi mē_ulana e-
83. n_uru kor_urrava_uṇēy pa_uṇitt-a_uru_li tter_urr-ena

Sixth Plate: second side

84. tā_uMRA SĀ_uSANA_n ceyvittā_n l1
(Skt.)
91. Pa_uṇṭi pperum
pa_uṇaika_ura_n ma-
92. ka_un Pā_uṇṭi pperum pa_uṇai kā_ura_n-ā_ukiya
ARIKESA-
93. RI el_uttu l1.

1.

16. Smaller Sinnamanūr Plates

(Parāntaka Netuñcataiyan)

2.

Date: Same period as Madras

3.

S.I.I. Vol.III No.206 B

Museum Plates of Jaṭilavarman

First Plate

(Skt.)

3.

AMRITA-

4. KIRANAN nan vayattil-ĀKHAṆḌALANat-aliy-ekala SAMARA-

MUKHAtt-a-

4.

5. SURA GAṆAN Talai aliya ccilai kunittu Vaṭavaraiyatu valā-

6. ra cūlikai maṇi kkeṇṭai ppori cūṭṭiyun Tenvarai mi-

7. caī kKUMBHODBHAVANATU tin Tamiḷir cevi kaluvium

HARI HAYA-

8. NATU HARAM pūṇṭum-ARDDHĀSANAm-avanōṭ-ēri uñ

Ourivalaiyavan

9. riru muṭi micai ttūṇi pala paṭa ttōl-ōcci um-ōtam-i-

Second Plate: first side

10. ja vēl-erintum-orē irāṇ KRITU cceytum BHŪTA-

GAṆAm

1. The script is of the same period as Vēlvikuti grant and Madras Museum plates of Jaṭilavarman.

2. See S.I.I. Vol.III, Part IV, Page 447, para.1. There is a possibility that this belongs to Kōcataiyan, the grandfather of Netuñcataiyan. See Page 42, f.n.1 of Pandyan Kingdom - N. Sāstri.

3. Plate opp. page 463. S.I.I. Vol.III, Part IV.

4. The cons. are dotted.

11. paṇiy-āṇṭum BHUVANA TALAM potu nīkkiyum yānai
y-āyi

12. rām-aiyyam-iṭṭumm-aparimitam-atīSAYANkai
ceyt-ū

1. 13. nām-il pukai pEĀNDYA VAṆSA ttoloka nāTHAR
paler kali-

14. nta pin JAGADGITA YASO RASIR JJAYANTA VARMMAN
makan-āki ppa-

15. kai pBHUPAR talai paṇippa
2. pparame SVARAN veḷiḷ paṭṭu ARIKESA-

16. RI ASAMASAMAN ALAN̄GHYA VIKRAMAN AKĀLAKĀLann-
ena ttana-

17. kkuriyana pala GUṆA NĀMAMm-ulaku mulut-
ukent-ētta pparā-

18. vaṇipa kulam-iraṇca ppār-akalam potu nīkki
DDHARĀ SURAR-A-

19. t-iṭar-akala DDHANA varṢA(m^H) politarku valĀNA-
kettin VRATAM koṇ-

1. There is a circle in the loop. Like the Velvekuti and Madras Mus. plates of Jaṭilavarman, the i and ī are not distinguished.

2. The letter -r- is corr. from -c-

Second Plate: second side

20. tu TULĀ BHĀRAM-inīt-ēri SARANYĀñ-āy-ulak-
alittu HIRANYA-
21. GARBHAM-irukēl pukku GOSAHASRA ttuṭakkattu
k GURU (DĀ-)
22. nam pala ceytu VĀSAvan pōla vīrr-iruntanen
VASU-
23. DHĀPATI MĀRAVARMAñ (1^{*}) marr-avaraku makan-āki mati
puraiyun ku-
24. tai nilall-arām-inri avani MĀṆḌALAM-uṭan-
ōm-
25. pi aruḷ payantu KALPAkattin VRATAM koṭṭu
KALI KALU-
26. ŚAM-ara nikki arpan-allē DRAVYAM koṭutt-
avani SURAR-i-
27. tar nikki kkarutātu vant-etirnta kalal
vēntar-uṭa-
28. n-aviya Marutūrōṭu Kuvalaimelaiyu
matta vēlañ celav-unti o-

1.

Last Plate

29. kku kkilakkum vaṭav-ellai Korraṇputtūr
Pakavati kō ilu

1. 'How many plates may be missing before this cannot be determined' - Ed. f.n. 6, Page 463, S.I.I. Vol.III - Part IV.

- * 1.
30. kku tter(ku)m-ivv-iraitta peru nānk-ella^y
-uṭ paṭṭatu SARVVA PARI-
31. HARAṇ ceytu kuṭuttum-itark-ānatti paṭṭān-
Anjanāṭṭu k-
32. Kuṇṭur kkūr^rrattu Kuṇṭūr-uttara mantiriy-āyi-
na Tēyan
33. Ciṅkan itan purāṇ kāval-enpatt-aiṇ kalāṇ
kuṭukka patu-
34. tu mārr-itanaⁱi kkāttāraṇ malar-aṭi en
muṭi mēlana enru kor-
35. ravanēy paṇitt-aruḷi tterrena ttāmRA-
SASANAṇ cey(vi)ttān (1^{*})
- - - - -
38. Pāṇṭi (p)perum paṇai kāraṇ
makan ARIKESARI eluttu 1.

1. The Ed. corr. as icaitta.

1.
17. Trivandram Museum Inscription of
2.
Māran Gaṭaiyan

Date: 27th year

3.
T.A.S. - No.VII

1. SRI kō Māraṇ Gaṭaiyar (ku i-)
2. rupattēlām-āṇṭu (11th) Cēramā-
3. nār paṭai Viluṇattu purattu
4. viṭṭ-ulaṅka kKaṇaikkōṭṭai ali-
5. ppān vara perumān-aṭikalul-a-
6. (npu) mikkūla Iraṇakīrtti (yu-)
7. m Amarkkalīyum ulvī-
8. ṭṭin-orrai cēvakar kōṭ-
9. ṭai aliyāmai kāt-eri-
10. ntu palarum paṭṭa i-
11. ṭattu Iraṇakīrtti ul
12. viṭṭu c cēvakan Koluvū-
13. rkkūrattu pPerumūr
14. tTātam Peruntinai (a-)

1. 'The script is the same vertical type as that employed in the Tirupparankunram and Madras Museum grant of Māraṇcaṭaiyan' - G.Ras. See Page 153, T.A.S. No.VII.

2. For date see page 137. 184

3. Plate opp. page 158. T.A.S. No.VII.

4. Editor corr. Viluṇattu.

5. Ed. corr. mikkūla.

15. ttirattār palar-oṭu (ñ)

16. kuttippattān i(ru) -

17. patu-kamāli - - - -

18. Hanumantapuram Stone of
1. Vijaya-Isvavarman

(Three memorial stones)

No. II.

Date: Prob. 8th.

^{2.}
(E.I.VII - 4)

A. On the left of the stone

1. kō Vicaiya Iocuvaparuma-
2. (r)k-iyāṇṭu patinēllāvata-
3. n kaṭ Kanai ūr mārr-utai pa-
4. ta ttān-arū paṭṭān Kāṭṭirai-
5. kaḷ cāvakan Pūtūr Cāttan (11^x)

B. On the right of the stone

1. kō Vicaiya Iocuvaparuma(rk-i^x)
2. yāṇṭu patinēllāvataṅka(ṭ^x)
3. Kāṭ(ṭirai)kaḷ ceyi(k)kav-aracar
4. mārr-utai cenre tān-arupaṭṭān
5. K(ā)ṭaṭi Karakka(n) (11^x)

1. His position in Pallava History is not clear - See
R. Gopalan, Hist. of the Pallavas, Page 145.

2. Plate opp. page 24, E.I.VII.

PART III

THE END OF THE WORLD

INDEX

THE END OF THE WORLD

The first number denotes the number of the inscription, and the second the line. Those marked with asterisk are taken from dictionary.

a-

a - dem.b. 'that' adj. 11.(3.pr.B.6); 12.37.38.

a il - s.n. 'javelin' obj. 12.94.

akaṭu - s.n. 'the inner part' obj. 15.37.

akattu - ptp. 'within' 3.67; 15.32-33.70.

* aka ppaṭu - (akam 'inside', paṭu 'fall') aka ppaṭa

ps.v.pt. 12.64; akappaṭṭa ps.p.adj.pt. 3.72,

4.114.

akalam - s.n. 'extensive' adj. 16.18.

- akal - v.b. 'become distant', 'prevent' (16.4); adj. 12.39, 15.37; akal-a v.pt. 12.39, 15.38, 16.4, 16.19; akanratu 3 prs. n.sg.p. used as adj. (15.44-45).
- akavu - v.b. 'dance'; adj. 12.66
- akal - s.n. 'ditch' 15.36
- * akarru - v.b. 'remove'; akarri p.adv.pt. 12.67.
- akan - adj. 'wide' 15.46.
- aṅku - adv. 'there' 11 (1.pr.c.4), 12.114, 15.30.
- acumpu - s.n. 'moisture' 'moisture-land' (wins) 15.45-46.
- Accaviṇṇa ccaṭaṅkavi - prop.n. name of a brahman 7.48-49.
- añ - nm.adj. 'five' 9.8, 9.10.
- * añcu - v.b. 'fear'; añc-a v.pt. 11 (3.pr.G.1); añci p.adv.pt. 11(1.pr.F.5)
- * aṭaṅku - v.b. ^{include} 'incorporate'; aṭaṅka v.pt. 12.125.
- aṭar - v.b. 'fight'; adj. 12.47.
- aṭal - s.n. 'power'; adj. 12.95, 108.128, 15.31.
- aṭi - s.n. 'foot'; pl. 9.19, 10.55, 12.151, 15.82, 16.34; aṭikaṭku m.hon.sg. used with ptp. -ku 9.6-7; aṭippaṭuttu ps.p.adv.pt. 12.81, 15.34;
- aṭiyān - s.m. 'servant' 2.3.
- * aṭu - v.b. 'unite with'; aṭā neg.adj.pt. 15.20.
- * aṭai - v.b. 'be filled'; 'gain access'; aṭainta p.adj.pt. 12.73; ^{cor. adv.} aṭaiya v.pt. 12.92.96; aṭaiyāta neg.adj. pt. 12.54.
- * aṭṭu - v.b. 'pour out'; aṭṭi p.adv.pt. 12.38.117.136, 15.62.

- aṭṭuvatu - 3 prs.n.sg.ft. 'depositing' 10.B.28-29.
 aṇi - v.b. 'adorn'; adj. 12.61, 15.32.35.38.
 * aṇuku - v.b. 'approach'; aṇuka v.pt. 15.29.
 * aṇai - v.b. 'become joined'; aṇaika 2 prs.imper.pl. 12.61.
 Aṇṇanāṭṭu - prop.n.sg.poss. 'of Aṇṇanāṭu' 16.31. Name of a place.
 Aṇṇalvāyil - prop.n.sg.poss. 11 (3 pr.B.2) Name of a place.
 atu - dem.prn.n. 'it'; atanai obj. 12.40.
 atikaraṇa - s.m. 'minister' (Skt. adhikaraṇa 'court of justice') poss. 4.128. Ed. suggests that it is used for adhikāṇ.
 atikārar - s.m.pl. 'ministers' Skt. adhikārin 4.132.
 Atiyan - prop.m.sg. Name of a person; -ai obj. 15.25-26.
 attanai - adj. ^{that much} 'the whole' 2.72.
 attiram - s.n. 'arrow' - ar 17.44-45). Skt. astra
 antanāḷar - s.m.3 prs.pl. 'brahmans'; poss. 12.36.
 aṇarimitam - s. 'many' adj. 16.12 L.W.Skt.
 appolutu - adv. 'then' 12.114; appolutēy 12.38.
 Amarunṇilai - prop.m.sg. 11 (3 pr.C.11-12) The name of the author of the verses.
 amar - s.n. 'battle' 12.53; obj. 12.94; -uḷ 11.2 pr.B.1) 12.95.95.129.129.130.
 * amar - v.b. 'abide'; amarntu p.adv.pt. 15.35-36
 Amarkkāl - prop.m.sg. Name of the person who fought along with Iraṇakīrti 17.7
 amai - v.b. 'form'; adj. 12.68; amaitta p.adj.pt. 12.44; amaittu p.adv.pt. 15.46; amainta p.edj.pt. 12.80.81; aṇ. adv. amaiya v.pt. 15.71-72.

- am - s. 'beauty'; adj. 1.1, 11 (1.pr.H.3)
- ampukaḷ - s.n.pl. 'arrows'; -ār 15.43.
- *ayar - v.b. 'do'; ayarnta p.adj.pt. 12.47.
- ayintekāl - nm.adj. 'five and a quarter' 3.62.
- Ayirūr - prop.n.sg. Name of a place. -tannil 15.25.
- ay(m)pat-āvatu - nm.adj.ord. 'in the fiftieth year' 6.1.
- aympattonpatāvatu - nm.adj.ord. 'fifty-ninth' 7.26.
- Ayyappō(r)riyēn - s.m.sg.1 prs. 'I, who am Ayyapōrri' 10.14-15
- ~~ayyam - s.n. 'charity' obj. rel. 16.12.~~
- aracan - s.m.sg. 'king' 3.59; aracar hon.sg.poss. 18.3.
- aranam - s.n. 'forest' 11 (2.pr.G.2-3); obj.pl. 11(2.pr.E.5)
- aran - s.n. 'fortification' 15.38; pl. 11(3 pr.H.2);
poss. 11 (1.pr.G.2)
- Aran - prop.m.sg. Name of Śiva. Skt. Hara; -ukku
1.9-10
- ari - s.n. 'paddy'; poss. 4.124.
- ari - s. 'lines in the white eye' 'point' (15.43);
adj. 15.43.
- arici - s.n. 'rice'; -āl 9.11.
- ariya - adj. 'hard' 11 (3 pr.B.2), 12.39.
- arul - s.n. 'benevolence'; obj. 16.25; -ār 12.153;
-ir 12.131
- *arul - v.b. 'be gracious' 'grant' (15.83); arul-a
v.pt. 12.106; aruli p.adv.pt. 15.83; adv.
4.35.109, 7.28.30, 12.116.152, 15.83, 16.35.

- arecar - (see aracar); -u poss. 4.3.4.
- arai - nm. 'half'; 7.58.58.
- araican - (see aracan) 12.40; poss. 12.90, 15.73.80-81;
araicar-ai obj.pl. 15.79.
- araicu - s.n. 'government'; pl. 11 (4 pr.C.2) 61. aracu
- araiyan - s.m. 'the chief' (see aracan) 15.6.
- ar - v.b. 'become full', 'dribble' (12.126); adj.
12.83-84.126. cl. ār.
- * alampu - v.b. 'sound'; alamp-um pt.adj.pt. 12.33.
- alar - s.n. 'ocean' adj. 15.21.
- alar - v.b. 'blossom'; adj. 15.19; alar-um pt.adj.pt.
12.65.
- * al - 'no'; allā neg.adj.pt. 16.26.
- Avanicūlāmaṇi - prop.m.sg. Name of Māraṇvarman 12.47.
lit. 'the crest-jewel of the world'.
- aven - prn.m.sg.3 prs. 'he' 11.(1.pr.A.6-7) (1.pr.A.7-8),
12.52.97-98.116; poss. 11.(1.pr.A.4-5) (1.pr.A.
2-3) (1.pr.A.8), 15.26.41; -ukku 13.7-8;
-ai obj. 11.(1.pr.A.9); -oṭu 16.8; avarku 12.46.48.
51.62.71.88, 15.3.10-11.27, 16.23;
-raṇ 12.103. avar pl.poss. 12.57; hon.sg.poss.
12.65; -ai hon.sg.obj. 12.105.
- * avi - v.b. 'become extinct'; aviya v.pt. 16.28.
- avippulam - prop.n.sg. Name of a field; Avippulattu
poss. 9.13.
- avir - v.b. 'shine'; adj. 12.41.

- avai - prn.n.3 prs.pl. 'those'; obj.15.42;
-utan 15.26-27.
- alaku - s.n. 'beauty' 12.80.
- * ali - v.b. 'destroy', 'perish'; ^{aor. adv.} aliya v.pt. 12.78,
15.23.39, 16.5; alikkum ft.adj.pt. 12.48; alitta
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noun poss. 10.46-47, 49-50; alittu p.adv.pt.
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alintu p.adv.pt. 12.129, ^{aor. adv.} alippān pers.form. used as aor. adv. pt.
17.4-5; ^{aor. adv.} aliyāmai verbal noun used as adv.
- alivu - s.n. 'destruction' 16.4.
- Aluntiyūr - prop.n.sg. Name of a place 11.1.pr.c.7)
- * aluntu - v.b. 'become pressed or overwhelmed'; ^{aor. adv.} alunta v.pt.
11.1.pr.c.6; alunti p.adv.pt. 11.1.pr.c.5)
- alayv - s.n. 'counting'; obj. 15.33; rem.obj. 11.1.pr.H.
1), 12.39; poss.rel. 12.56-58.
- ali - v.b. 'give', 'protect'; adj. 12.69; alikkum
^{aor.} ft.adj.pt. 11.2.pr.B.6), 15.21.50; alitta
p.adj.pt. 12.61; alittu p.adv.pt. 16.20.
- * alai - v.b. 'put the hands in' 'caress'; alainta
p.adj.pt. 11.1.pr.D.7); alaintu p.adv.pt.
11.1.pr.D.4)
- aram - s.n. 'charity'; rem.obj. 14.9-10.
- * ari - v.b. 'know'; ^{aor. adv.} ariya v.pt. 8.(s.2); aritum 1 prs.m.
hon.sg.(?) 11.4.pr.B.3)
- aru - v.b. 'end'; adj. 12.119; ^{aor. adv.} ara v.pt. used as adv.

16.26; arā neg.adj.pt. 12.128; arāta neg.adj.pt.

15.46; aruttu p.adv.pt. 4.118; arupaṭṭān

3 prs. m.sg.ps.p. 18.(A.4) (B.4)

arukāl - s.n. 'beetle', poss.pl. 12.55. fr. aru 'six & kāl 'leg'.

arupaṭṭon(rāvatu - nm.ord. 'sixty-first' 7.22-23.28-29.

arai - v.b. 'beat the drum', 'declare'; adj. 7.33, 12.67.87.96; araiya ^{arr-adv.} v.pt. 15.33.

arpam - s.n. 'littleness' 16.26. Skt. alpa-

arram - s.n. 'fault' 'stupor' 12.47.121, 16.24.

Anantaciva ācāriyar - prop.m.hon.sg. Name of a person 3.84.

Skt. Ananta Śiva ācārya.

anru - s.n. 'love' rem. obj. 17.5-6.
anru - adv. 'on that day' 11.(1.pr.G.3), 15.23-24.

anna - pcl. 'resembling' 15.41.

annatu - pcl. 'resembling' 15.36.

annan - s.m.sg. ' ' 15.19.

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ā - s.n. 'cow' 7.40; rem.obj. 4.127.

ā - v.b. 'become', ā ina p.adj.pt. 12.140, 15.6-7;

āya p.adj.pt. 11.(2.pr.A.1) 12.111; āyi p.adv.pt.

caus. force 3.73; āyirru 3 prs.n.sg.p. 7.38;

āyina p.adj.pt. 11.(1.pr.A.2.) (1.pr.A.4.) (1.pr.A.6)

(3 pr.c.12), 16.32; āy p.adv.pt. 12.71.79, 15.79,

16.20, adv. 12.140, 15.75-76; āyttu 3 prs.n.sg.p.

11.(3 pr.c.2); āvatu 3 prs.n.sg. ^{adv} used as noun

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10.18; ānārkaḷ 3 prs.pl.intr.p. 9.12-13; ānōm
1 prs. pl.intr.p. 9.15.

* āku - v.b. 'become'; āka ^{adv. adv.} x.pt. 1.10, 3.69.74.74.75,
4.121, 15.54, adv. 3.76.81, 5.23-24, 4.107.109,
7.24.27.28.30.31.42, 10.21, 15.60-61, pcl.12.71,
15.36-37; ākāniṇṇa p.adj.pt. 3.88; āki p.adv.pt.
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ākiya p.adj.pt. 9.2, 12.30.133, 14.4.11, 13.4.11,
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'command' 3.64.78, 5.26, 4.117.117.118.119.121.
132.7.41.

* ākku - v.b. 'make' 'build' ākki p.adv.pt. 9.9, 15.36.

ānku - adv. 'in that place' 12.104, pcl. 1.10, 15.27.

Ācāryar aniruttar. - prop.m.hon.sg. Name of the author of the
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āṭal - s.n. 'battle' 15.26.

āṭi - s.m. 'one who has fought' 15.21.
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āṭu - v.b. 'wave' adj. 11. (4.pr.B.7). 15.49

āṭu - s.n. 'rule' 7.38-39

āṇatti - s.m. 'executor' fr. Skt. Ājnapti 4.106-107,
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āṇai - s.n. 'order' pl. 15.20.

āṇai - s.n. 'year' rem. 17.2

āṇai - verbal noun n. 'becoming' obj. 12.113.114.

Āttiraiyakottirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Āttiraiyakōttiram'
7.49.57. Skt. Ātreya gotra.

āmai - s.n. 'tortoise' 4.115; pl.7.36.

- Āyavēl - prop.m. One who belonged to the clan of the vāls who ruled in S.India (See Puram verses 158, 128, 132. etc); -ai obj. 12.63-64.95.
- āyiratti(ru)nūrru - nm. adj. 'One thousand and two hundred' 3.59-60.
- āyiram - nm.adj. 'thousand' 16.11-12; pl.11.(4 pr.C.4)
- āy - v.b. 'choose' adj. 11.(3.pr.D.3)
- ār - v.b. 'become full' adj. 8(9.2).
- ārppu - s.n. 'clamour' 12.127-128.
- Ālappākka - prop.n.poss. 'of Ālappākkam' 7.23.27.29. Name of a place.
- Ālamp(ā)kke - prop.n.poss. 'of Ālampākkam' 8.F.1. Name of a place.
- āl - s.n. 'banyan tree', -ukku 12.120.
- āl - poetic expletive 11.(3 pr.C.2-3)
- Āvattampa cūttirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Āvattampacūttiram' * Skt. āpastamba sūtra 7.45.46.47.49.51.52.54.55. 56-57.57-58
- ālī - s.n. 'the sea' obj. 12.59; poss. 15.36; -ul 12.58-59.
- ālī - s.n. 'lion' 11.(2 pr.B.4)
- āl - s.n.(?) 'infantry' pl.12.129.
- * āl - v.b. 'rule', ālum ft.adj.pt. 5.11.14-15, 10.11; āṇṭa p.adj.pt. 12.68.87; āṇṭu p.adv.pt. 16.11.
- āloci - verbal noun n. 'authority' obj.3.76.

- āiva - adj. 'powerful' 12.1081
 āru - nm. 'six' obj. 12.138; ārāvatu ord. 'sixth' 14.2.
 ārru - adj. of āru 'river' 4.116.

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- i- dem.b. denoting proximity 'this' 1.11, 3.63.64.67.69.
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- ikal - s.n. 'enemy' poss.15.58, pl.obj. 11 (1.pr.H.2)
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- * icai - v.b. 'declare', icaitta p.adj.pt. 15.69 See also
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- iṭam - s.n. 'place 'earth' (12.42) 1.10; iṭattu poss.
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- iṭar - s.n. 'disaster' 'distress' 15.30, 16.19; obj.
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- iṭi - s.n. 'thunder' poss. 12.130.

- * iṭi - v.b. 'demolish', iṭinta p.adj.pt. 11 (3.pr.C.7.)

- * iṭu - vb. 'place' 'assign', iṭṭa p.adj.pt. 4.130; iṭṭana
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- * imai - v.b. 'emit light', imakkum ^{aor.} ft.adj.pt. 12.81
- * iyampu - v.b. 'sound instruments', iyampa ^{aor.adv.} v.pt. 12.89
- * iyai - v.b. ? 'describe' (12.124), iyait(ta) p.adj.pt.
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- irā - s. used as adj. 'night' 9.11.
- iru - adj. 'great' 11 (3 pr.c.l.)
- iru - nm. adj. 'both' 15.30; -kā1 adv. 'twice' 16.21
- * iru - v.b. 'sit, 'exist', irukke ^{aor.adv.} v.pt. 6.2, 4.121;
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- irun - nm.adj. 'two' 9.10.
- irupatinmar - s.m.3 prs.pl. used as adj. 'twenty' 3.70.75.
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 * ilanku - v.b. 'shine' 'current' (15.51), ilankum^{as} ft.adj.pt. 15.39.51.
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 * irakku - v.b. 'lower', irakkiya p.adj.pt. 12.40; irakka ppattatu 3 prs.n.sg.ps. 12.112.

* ira - v.b. 'exceed', iranta p.adj.pt. 12.78; irantana
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irāmayi - verbal noun 'non-payment' 4.125.127.128.131.

* iru - v.b. 'pay', irātu neg.adv.pt. 4.131.

* iru (?) - v.b. 'attack' (12.95), irutta p.adj.pt. 12.95

* irai - v.b. 'pour out', irettu p.adv.pt. 4.118; cl.
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* irai(?) - v.b. 'describe' (16.30) iraitta p.adj.pt. 16.30

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* iraiñcu - v.b. 'bow', irañca v.pt.16.18; cl. iraiñca

irru - 3 prs.n.sg. 'is equal' 11.(1 pr.H.1) 'symbolic
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inattōr - s.m.pl. 'company' 11.(2 pr.G.4)

inam - s.n.pl. 'crowds' 12.55.

initu - adv. 'justly' 12.68, 16.20.

iniya - adj. 'sweet' 12.48

inri - neg.pcl. 'without', 7.31, 12.51.126, 16.24.

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* i - v.b. 'give', ittu p.adv.pt. 12.61, inta p.adj.pt. 3.79.
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- * uka - v.b. 'delight', ukantu p.adv.pt. 16.17.
- * uku - v.b. 'fall off', ^{adv. adv.} uka *pt. 11 (2 pr.Y.3)
- utal - s.n.pl. 'bodies' 16.27; obj. 11. (2 pr.c.4)
- utan - ptp. 'with' 12.42; adv. 12.89.109.129, 16.24.
- * utu - v.b. 'dress', ututta p.adj.pt. 12.91.119.
- utumpu - s.n. 'iguana' 4.115; pl. 7.36.
- utai - ptp. 'in the possession of' 18.(A.3) (B.4);
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- utaiya - adj.pt. 'who owns' 12.134.
- utaiyatu - 3 prs.n.sg. denotes no tense. 'designated'
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- utāl - cond. 'if there is' 8.(S.2)
- sun - v.b. 'eat', ^{adv. adv.} unna *pt. 4.117.131-132, 7.41; unna
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- uttara mantiri - s.m. 'prime minister' 16.32. Skt. uttara
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- * untu - v.b. 'drive', unti p.adv.pt. 12.53.56.71, 16.28
- uppu - s.n. 'salt', obj. 7.40.
- um - pcl. 'and 'even' (3.83), 3.58.66.79.87, 12.119.131.
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- urimai - verbal noun 'possess^{ion} obj. 12.44.44; poss.12.57.
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- * uraiñcu - v.b. 'rub', uruñcum ^{avr.} ~~pt.~~ adj.pt. 15.37. cl. uraiñcum
- * urai - v.b. 'speak' 'describe', uraittu p.adv.pt. 12.37;
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- ulakam - s.n. 'world' 8 (S.2); ulakattir 8. (S.1.)
- ulaku - s.n. 'the world' 16.17; obj. 11. (2 pr.B.6), 15.20,
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- ulliya - poss.pl. 'of the well-diggers' 4.122.
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- * ulakku - v.b. 'trample', ^{avr. adv.} ulakka ~~v.~~ pt. 11 (1.pr.C.4); 17.4
- ulaiyavayappallivattu - s.n.obj. ' ' 4.129. meaning
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- ~~ullittā - epd.p.adj.pt. 'included' 4.121.~~
- ul - ptp. 'inside' 3.61.61, 6.121.130.132, 12.66.78.95,
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ullai 'situated in' 10.17.
- ulvittu - s.n. 'the interior of the house'; ulvittu poss. 17.11-12; ~ 17.7-8
- uru - v.b. 'belong' 'dwell' (12.52), 'make' (12.102)
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- Urupputtūr - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 250.
- urai - s.n. 'sheath' obj. 15.40.
- * urai - v.b. 'reside', ^{avr. adv.} uraiya ~~v.~~ pt. 15.36.

unnai - prn.2.prs. 'you' 8.S.2.

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ūtupōkku - s.n. ' ' 7.39.

* ūṭṭu - v.b. 'feed', ūṭṭa ^{adv.} v.pt. 11. (2 pr.E.5)

* ūmpu - v.b. 'suck', ūmpa ^{adv.} v.pt. 11. (1.pr.D.5)

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* ūr - v.b. 'move slowly', ūrum ^{adv.} ft.adj.pt. 12.63;

-kinra pres.adj.pt. 11. (1.pr.E.4); ūrnta p.adj.pt.

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* eṅcu - v.b. 'decrease', eṅcāta neg.adj.pt. 15.57-58.

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- en - s.n. 'counting' 12.78.84.
- enku - 'bear', -in 11.(3 pr.B.1)
- ennai - s.n. 'oil' obj. 5.26
- enpattain - nm.adj. 'eighty five', 16.33.
- etir - s.n. 'front' 12.92; -ēy adv. 12.75.94.
- * etir - v.b. 'oppose', etirnta p.adj.pt. 16.27;
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- em - 1.prs.hon.sg.poss. 'my' 11.(1.pr.H.1) (3.pr.G.5),
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- * eytu - v.b. 'attain', 'reach', eyta ^{aor.adv.} p.pt. 15.30-31.44;
eyti p.adv.pt. 12.82; eytiya p.adj.pt. 15.77;
eytina p.adj.pt. 13.9; eytum ^{aor} ft.adj.pt. 15.43-44.
- * eri - v.b. 'burn', erittān 3 prs. m.sg.act.tr.p. 11.(2.pr.
B.5-6)
- erutu - s.n. 'ox' 7.40; rem.obj. 4.127.
- ellām - nm.indef.pl. 'all' 3.77, 5.25, 7.41; adj. 4.115;
elām poetic. obj. pl. 11.(4 pr.B.3)
- ellai - s.n. 'boundary' 3.65.65.66.67, 12.120.121.123,
15.63.65.67.68, 16.29; pl. 15.63; obj.pl. 12.118;
rem.obj. 7.32; poss.pl. 16.30; -akattu pl. 15.70;
-kku 12.119, 15.64.64.65.66.67.68.69; -ir pl. 12.124;

elle 4.111.112.112.113, pl. 4.111, rem.obj.pl.

4.110, poss.pl. 3.67, -in 4.111.112.112-113.113.

114. -ul pl. 4.114.

elil - s.n. 'beauty' 12.81.

* elu - v.b. 'rise', elunta p.adj.pt. used as n. finite
11.(2 pr.C.5-6); eluntu p.adv.pt. 12.128,
15.28-29.

* elutu - v.b. 'engrave', elutina p.adj.pt. 11.(1 pr.A.10),
12.152-153.

eluttu - s.n. 'signature' 'inscription' 12.155, 15.93,
16.38; obj. 7.59.

* eri - vb. 'conquer' (11.1.pr.A.8) 'throw', 'attack'
(12.64), 'plough' (7.36); erinta p.adj.pt.
11.(1.pr.A.8); erintu p.adv.pt. 7.36, 12.60.64.66-
67, 16.10.

en - prn.1.prs.sg.poss. 'my' 9.19, 10.55-56,
11.(3 pr.C.1) 12.151, 15.82, 16.34.

en - inter. 'what' 11.(4 pr.C.5) -ēy pcl. 12.105;
-pōtu 'when' 11.(4 pr.c.5)

* en - v.b. 'say', ena ^{adv.}pt. pcl. 12.130, 15.28, adv.15.60,
16.16; enpa (?) 11.(3 pr.C.2); enru p.adv.pt.
1.9, 7.32, 12.36.37.61.106.112.112.115.151, 15.23.
82.83, 16.34, adv. 12.52; enrenru freq.p.adv.pt.
11.(2 pr.A.3); enna ^{adv.}pt. 12.113, -ppat̃tatu
3 prs.n.sg.ps. used as noun 12.110; ennum ^{adv.}st.adj.pt.
7.42, 11.(1.pr.C.7), 12.32.34.40.45.66.86.108.110,
15.54.55.

- enpu - s.n. 'bone' obj. rel.pl. 11.(3.pr.B.4)
 enrum - adv. 'daily' 'always' 15.53.54.

ē-

- ē - pcl. emphasis 5.25, 11.(1.pr.D.6); e 4.131.
 * ēttam - s.n. 'lever', ettam obj. 4.118.119.
 * ēttu - v.b. 'praise', ^{adv.}ētta v.pt. 12.90; ^{adv.}ētta v.pt. 16.17;
 ētti p.adv.pt. 12.82-83.
 * ēntu - v.b. 'hold' 'sustain', ^{adv.}ēnta v.pt. 12.130; ēnti
 p.adv.pt. 12.63.72.94; ēntum ^{adv.}ft.adj.pt. 12.132-133
 ēy - pcl. emphasis 5.25, 11.(1.pr.H.2) (2.pr.A.2)
 (3 pr.B.2) (4.pr.B.4), 12.97-98.125, 15.53.83,
 16.35; distinguishing 12.38.105.114.151; euphonic
 8.(S.1.) (S.1) (S.2), 11.(4.pr.C.7)
 ēyennāmai - adv. 'completely' 12.64.
 ēri - s.n. 'tank', poss. 10.20-21; eri obj. 3.63.68,
 -āl 4.116; ēricceru 'tank field' 10.20-21.
 ēlāmai - verbal noun used as adv. 'unopposed' 12.59
 * ēl - v.b. 'oppose', ērru p.adv.pt. 12.75.
 * ēru - v.b. 'ascend', ēri p.adv.pt. 11.(3.pr.C.1),
 16.8.20; ērarku 11. (3.pr.B.2)
 ēnappori - s.n.pl. 'machines shaped like wild hogs' poss.
 12.129.
 Enūr - prop.n. Name of a place. poss.7.48.

ai-

aimpatinvar - nm.adj. 'fifty' 12.135.

Aimpaneicceri - prop.n. Name of a village; poss. 7.59.

ayyam - s.n. 'chanty' obj. 16.12

o-

* o - v.b. 'approve' otta p.adj.pt. 12.139.141;
ottatu 3 prs.n.p. 12.136-137.

* otunku - v.b. 'submit', otunkā neg.adj.pt. 12.45.

Oṭumaiyiruppaicceyitai - prop.n. 'of the field called
Oṭumaiyiruppaiccey 3.121-122.

* otṭu - v.b. 'allow' otṭi p.adv.pt. 9.16.

oru - nm.adj. 'one' 'incomparable' (12.48), 3.74.75,
12.15.48.97.104.137+154.

orunkuṭan - adv. 'in harmony' 15.20.20.

oli - s.n. 'noise' 'sounding (bells)' (15.26), 15.20;
obj. 15.26.

oloka - s.n. poss. 'of the world' 16.13.

ol - onam 'a noise' 11.(3.pr.G.3)

* olku - v.b. 'fail' olkāta neg.adj.pt. 12.108-109.

olivu - verbal noun 'exclusion
'excluding' 7.31.

olukkavi - s.n. 'customary offering' - kku 3.64.69.

oli - s.n. 'splendour', obj. rel. 12.41; intr. 12.43;
adj. 12.45.

* oli - vb. 'hide', olitta p.adj.pt. 11.(3.pr.B.7)

oliya - adj. 'brilliant' 12.81.

orri - s.n. 'mortgage', remobj. 9.6.

orrai cēvakaṭ - s.m. pl. 'soldiers who are employed as spies'

onrarei - nm.adj. 'one and a half' 3.83

onru - nm. 'one' obj. 12.135.

ō-

ō - pol. 11.(2.pr.A.3) (4.pr.C.6), 15.47.

* ōnku - v.b. 'rise high', ōnki p.adv.pt. 15.37.

* ōccu - v.b. 'govern' 'raise' (16.9), ōcci p.adv.pt. 12.43, 16.9.

ōṭu - form found oṭu s.n. 'tile' 3.60.

ōṭu - v.b. 'run', adj. 15.26; ^{av. adv.}ōṭa v.pt. 12.129;
ōṭi p.adv.pt. 4.115, 7.36, 11.(1.pr.D.2);
^{av.}ōṭum f.t.adj.pt. 12.117, 15.38.

ōṭai - s.n.pl. 'streams' 7.35.

ōṭṭu - v.b. caus. 'drive', ōṭṭi p.adv.pt. 12.31.95.

ōtam - s.n. 'sea' rem.obj.16.9; ōta poss.12.109.

ōmpu - v.b. 'protect', ōmpi p.adv.pt. 16.24-25

ōr - nm.adj. 'a' 15.36.45, 16.10.

ōle - form found ole s.n. 'order' 4.105; -ppaṭi adv. 7.34.

ka-

Kaccippaṭṭu - prop.n.poss. 'of Kaccippaṭṭu' 7.59. Name of a place.

* kaṭa - v.b. 'conquer', kaṭantu p.adv.pt. 12.53.53,
-iṭṭu opd. p.adv.pt. 12.80.

Kaṭampaṅkuṭi - prop.n.poss. 'of Kaṭampaṅkuṭi' 15.67. Name of a place. Twice mentioned in the large Tiruppuvanam

grant Plate V.b.I.2. and Plate IX.a.1.1.

- kaṭal - s.n. 'ocean', obj. 12.91; poss. 11.(3 pr.G.3),
12.67, 15.49; motion towards 12.40; adj. 12.53.
63.75.87.96.102.111.117.128.133.
- kaṭi - adj. 'noisy' 15.33.
- kaṭi - v.b. 'protect' adj. 11. (2.pr.G.2) (2.pr.G.5)
- * kaṭi - v.b. 'remove', Kaṭintu p.adv.pt. 12.49.
- kaṭu - adj. 'great' 12.72.
- Kaṭunkōṇ - prop.m. Name of a Pāṇḍya, an ancestor of Māraṇ
Caṭaiyan 12.45.
- kaṭum - adj. 'fiery' 12.76.
- kaṇattār - s.m.pl. 'members of the committee', -uḷ 5.11-12.15,
10.11-12.
- kaṇikārattikal - s.f.pl. 'dancing girls' 4.125-126.
- kaṇ - s.n. 'eye' 'place' (12.91), adj.pl.11 (1.pr.C.1)
(1.pr.C.3.) (1.pr.D.3), 15.43; poss.12.91; obj.
pl.11.(3.pr.D.4); ptp. 11.(1.pr.E.5), 15.44.
- Kaṇṇanūr - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 11. (3.pr.B.6)
- kaṇṇi - s.n. 'twig' 'milk bush' (4.110), obj.pl. 4.110,
7.33.
- kaṇṇi - s.n. 'garland', poss. 11.(2.pr.B.2), pl.12.84.127.
- kaṇṇittu - s.n. ' ' poss.4.123. meaning unknown.
- katir - s.n. 'corn-ear', poss.pl. 4.124.
- katir - s.n. 'ray' 'lustre', poss.pl. 11.(4.pr.C.4) 12.41,
15.19; adj. 12.45-46.77.83.

kattikkāṇam - s.n. ' ' obj. 3.77. meaning unknown.

Kantacenān - prop.m. Name of a person 2.4-5, Skt. Skandasena

Kappakottirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Kappakottiram' 7.51.

kamalam - s.n.pl. 'lotuses' 12.123; Skt. kamala.

kamal - v.b. 'be fragrant', adj. 11.(2.pr.B.2)

kamuku - s.n. 'arecanut palm' obj.pl. 4.130.

Kampan Araiyan - prop.m. Name of a person 8.(F.2)

kayal - s.m. 'a kind of fish' obj. 12.68; poss. 15.20.

~~karana - s.m.poss. 'of the accountant' 4.128.~~

Karavantapurattavar - prop.m.pl. 'those from Karavantapuram'
poss. 12.132.

* karutu - v.b. 'consider', karutātu neg.adv.pt. 12.92, 16.27;
karuti p.adv.pt. 15.54.

karumam - s.n. 'work' (3.73) 'rite' (3.70), obj.pl. 3.70.73;
karuma obj.pl. 3.70.73. Skt. Karman.

Karunāracceri - prop.n. Name of a place, rem.obj. 9.5.

karun - adj. 'black', 11.(1.pr.C.3-4), 12.77.91.

karuṇilai - s.n.pl. Name of a flower. 11.(3.pr.D.4)
electoria ternalia.

Karunāṭakēn - prop.m. Name of Kōccāṭaiyan 12.70.

karai - s.n. 'end', 'bank', obj. 15.58; rem.obj. 15.24;
-mēr 12.93.

Karaikkōttai - prop.n. 'name of a fortress' obj. 17.4.

* kala - v.b. 'fight', kalanta p.adj.pt. 11. (3.pr.E.2-3)

kalam - s.n. a measure, 16.33.

kali - prop.m. Kalabhra dynasty, adj. 12.40.90.

kalippakai - prop.n. 'the enemy of the Kali (age)' 12.100.

This is a name of Neṭuñcaṭaiyan. It may also mean 'the enemy of the Kalabhras'.

kal - s.n. 'stone' obj. 11. (2.pr.Y.5), pl. 4.110, 7.33, 15.70; adj. 15.45.

kallāl - s.n. Name of a tree, poss. 4.123. Ficus Mysorensis.

* kavar - v.b. 'seize', kavartu p.adv.pt. 12.78-79, 15.27

* kavvu - v.b. 'devour', kavva ^{adv. adv.} x.pt. 11. (1.pr.D.3)

kalāñcu - s.n. a jeweller's weight. adj. 9.8.

kalal - s.n.pl. 'anklets', poss. 16.27.

kalani - s.n.pl. 'paddy fields', poss. 12.93.

kali - s.n. 'thread', rem.obj. 4.127.

* kali - v.b. 'pass', kalinta p.adj.pt. 16.13-14.

Kaliyamankilam - prop.n. name of a place, poss. 10.12-13.

kaluku - sn.pl. 'the vultures', 11. (1.pr.D.2)

* kaluvu - v.b. 'bathe', kaluvi p.adv.pt. 16.7.

kala - s.n. rem.obj. 'on (this) battlefield'. 11. (3.pr. F.3).

Kalakkuti - prop.n. Name of a place. poss. 13.2.

kalattār - s.m.pl. 'the authorities' 4.132.

Kalantai - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 12.120.

kalavu - s.n. 'theft' obj. 11. (1.pr.F.5)

kaliru - s.n.pl. 'elephants', obj. 12.56.77.78, 15.41, kalirru poss. 12.50, -ōtu 15.31-32.

Kaḷvarakaḷvan - (see Kaḷvarkaḷvan) ll. (2.pr.D.3)

Kaḷvarkaḷvan - prop.m. name of a king ll. (3.pr.A.3)

(4.pr.A.3) lit. 'the chief kaḷva of the Kaḷvas'

Kaḷvar is the name of a caste in Madura district and Putukkōṭṭai state.

KaḷvāraKaḷvan - (see Kaḷvarkaḷvan) ll. (2.pr.Y.6)

kaḷḷi - s.n. 'milk-bush' obj. 15.70 (see also kaṇṇi)

Kaḷḷikkūṭi - prop.n. name of a village, poss. 15.65-66. This is mentioned twice in the large Tiruppuvanam grant.

Plate VIII. a. 1.2.

karu - s.n. 'anger' obj. 12.73.

karraḷi - s.n. 'stone temple' 13.5.

* kaṇal - v.b. 'be hot', kaṇaṇru p.adv.pt. ll. (3.pr.C.4)

kaṇi - s.n. 'fruit' ll. (2.pr.Y.1-2)

Kaṇai ūr - prop.n. name of a place 18. (A.3)

kā-

* kā - v.b. 'protect', kātta p.adj.pt. 12.109; kättār 3.pr.s. m.pl.p. 12.151; kättāran poss. 15.82; 16.34; kattu p.adv.pt. 3.89; ^{17.9} ^{adv.} kāppa v.pt. 12.89.

Kāñcivāya - prop.n. Name of a place. poss. 15.35.

Kāṭaṭi Karakkaṇ - prop.m. name of a person 18. (B.5)

Kāṭavan - prop.m. 'Kāṭava King', -ai obj. 12.92.

It means Pallava. This refers either to Pallava-malla or some of his representative Pallava kings.

kāṭi - s.n. a rice measure; poss. 9.6.8. Perhaps

Skt. khāri; -un 9.10.

- kāṭu - s.n. 'forest' 7.35; obj. 12.92; kāṭu poss. 3.65
pl. 12.95-96.
- ≠ kattu - v.b. 'show', ^{adv. adv.} kattu p.pt. 12.114; kattu p.adv.pt. 12.113; kattuṇān 3 prs. m.sg.p. 12.114; kattuvar 3 prs.m.pl.ft. 9.12-13; kattuṇōm 1.prs.m.pl.ft.^{an} 9.15.
- Kāṭṭiraikal - s.m.hon.sg. 'the Pallava' 18.(B.3); poss. 18.(A.4-5). lit. 'the king of the forest'
Kāṭavan is a title of the Pallavas
- kāṇam - s.n. 'gold' 'share' (4.123), obj. 3.59, 4.123.123. 123.123-124.124.124.124.125.130.
- kāṇ - v.b. 'see' 'make' (1.5-6), kaṇṭa p.adj.pt. 15.58; kaṇṭāy 2 prs.tr.act.p. 11.(2.pr.V.4); kaṇṭān 3 prs.m.tr.act.p. 1-56; kaṇṭār 3 prs. m.pl.tr. act. p. 8.(S.1) kaṇṭu p.adv.pt. 4.109, 11.(2.pr.A.6), (3.pr.G.1), 12.75, 15.26; kāṇka imper.2.prs. 4.105, 7.24, 11.(3.pr.E.3); kāṇalām imper. 3.prs. 11.(3.pr.E.3)
- kāṭaliyar - s.fem.3.prs.pl. 'wives' 11.(4.pr.B.6)
- kāṭal - s.n. 'attachment', obj. 8.(s.1)
- Kāṭalūr - prop.n. Name of a place. Poss. 11.(3.pr.D.6)
- Kāmakkaṇi Nārcaṇkan - prop.m. name of a person. -ku 12.117.
- kāyal - s.n.pl. 'canals', -uṭ 12.123.
- ≠ kāy - v.b. 'be furious' 'drive' (11.3.pr.B.4), kāytti p.adv.pt. (?) 11.(3.pr.B.4); kāyntu p.adv.pt. 11.(2.pr.B.5)

kāraṇa - s.m. pos. 'the accountant.' 4.128

Kāraṇpi caṣṭṭu - prop.n. Name of a village poss. 7.57.

kāraṇmai - s.n. 'freehold' (15.61) 12.124; obj.

15.61. Verbal agreement between Janmi and

Kuṭiyān about their respective rights to inhabit

mortgaged ground' - f.n. I.A. XXII, p.74.

Kāraṇavāyal - prop.n. Name of a place. poss. 15.68-69.

Kāraikilān - prop.m. Name of a person. poss. 9.14.

Kārai - prop.n. Name of a place, -vāy 11.(2.pr.A.4)

kār - s.n. name of a season; obj. 11.(3.pr.D.5)

kālam - s.n. 'time', rem.obj. 11.(2.pr.A.2), Skt. kāla-

kēlai - adv. 'when' 12.126.

kāl - s.n. 'channel', obj.pl. 4.116, 116-117; -in pl.

3.67.79; -ukku 3.66; -uḷ 3.81; kālkaḷil pl. 4.118

kālkaḷukku pl. 4.117.

kāl - s.n. 'foot', rem.obj. 15.24.

kāl - adj. 'one fourth' 4.131.

kāval - s.n. 'protection' 7.39.

Kāviri - prop.n. Name of a river in S.India, poss. 15.24;

-in 12.93; -ai obj. 12.80.

kālavāy - s.n. 'at the trumpet' 11.(2.pr.A.6)

Kāḷimaṇṭaicaṣṭaṇkavi - prop.m. name of a brahman 7.50-51.

ki-

kiṭakkai - adj. 'extensive' 12.34.

kiṭaṅku - s.n.pl. 'trenches', -ir 12.76.

* kiṭāvu - v.b. 'carve', kiṭāy p.adv.pt. 12.68. poetical for
kiṭāvi.

kiṇaru - s.n. 'well' obj. 8.(T.2)
 kilakku - s.n. 'east', 3.67, 4.113, 12.122, 15.68, 16.29.
 Kilār - prop.n. Name of a person.poss.11.(3.pr.C.8)
 Kilārkūrattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Kilārkūrām' 11.(3.pr.C.8-9)
 Name of a district.

kilān - s.m. 'the headman' 12.35.116-117; kilār, hon.sg.
 10.3.

kilai - s.n.pl. 'crowds' 11.(3.pr.B.1)

kī-

kīl - adj. 'eastern' 3.65, 4.11, 15.63.

ku-

ku il - s.n. 'the cuckoo' -oṭu 12.65-66.

kuca - s.m. 'the potter', adj. 4.124. Mod. kucavan-

kuñci - s.n. 'lock' adj.pl. 11.(2.pr.B.2)

kuṭa - adj. 'western' 15.29.31.

kuṭar - s.n.pl. 'bowels' obj. 11.(1.pr.D.3); kuṭarkaḷ
 pl. 11.(3.pr.B.5-6)

kuṭi - s.n.pl. 'the houses (of the ryots)' 4.107; -il
 7.37.

* kuṭu - v.b. 'give', kuṭukka patutu 3 prs.n.pl.ps.~~ft.~~ ^{av.}
 16.33-34; kuṭukka ppaṭṭa ps.p.adj.pt. 12.125;
 kuṭukka ppaṭṭatu 3 prs.n.^{ps}p.15.62; kuṭuttār
 3 prs.m.hon.sg.tr.act.p.5.24; kuṭuttu p.adv.pt.
 9.9, 12.83; kuṭuttum 1.prs.pl.tr.act.p. 16.31;
 kuṭuṭtōm 1 prs.pl.tr.act.p. 9.16-17; kuṭuttiṭṭu
 opd.p.adv.pt.12.83.

kuṭai - s.n. 'umbrella' 12.89; poss. 12.43, 16.23-24.

* kuṭai - v.b. 'scoop' kuṭaintu p.adv.pt. 11.(1.pr.D.4)
(2.pr.C.4)

kuṭaimān - s.m. 'the possessor of the parasol' 12.88.

kuṇa - adj. 'eastern' 15.29.

Kuṇaparaṇ - prop.n. a biruda of Mahendravarman, 2.2;
Skt. guṇabhara.

* kuṇar(?) - v.b. 'bring', kuṇantu p.adv.pt. 12.127;
kuṇara ppaṭṭu ps.p.adv.pt. 12.131-132.

Kuṇṭūr - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 16.32.

Kuṇṭūrkkūrattu - prop.n. poss. 'of Kuṇṭūrkkūr' 16.32.
Name of a district.

kuṭirai - s.n.pl. 'horses', -kku 4.126.

kuttal - verbal noun, adj. 'pounded' 9.11.
stab

* kuttu - v.b. 'dig', kuttu p.adv.pt. 10.27-28; kutti ppaṭṭu ~ 12.16

Kuṁmaṅki - prop.n. Name of a village, poss. 7.45.

Kuraṅkuṭi - prop.n. Name of a village in the Travancore frontier
poss. 15.67.

Kuravaciri - prop.n. Name of a village. poss. 7.46.

kuṭavar - s.m.hon.sg. 'preceptor 'ancestor' (12.125) 6.1;
-ār 12.106.114-115.125.

kurutē - s.n. 'blood' 11.(1.pr.C.6)

kurai - s.n. 'noise' 12.102.

kulaṅkilārkaḷ - s.m.pl. 'the priests' 9.5.

kulam - s.n. 'the crowd' (12.54) 'race', obj. 12.54.55;
adj. 11.(1.pr.C.5); kula adj. 12.132.

- kulai - s.n. adj. 'murderous' 15.41; cl. kolai.
- kuvaḷe - s.n.pl. 'waterlilies' obj. ~~rel.~~ 4.129; poss. 4.130.
- Kuvalaimalai - prop.n. name of a place rem.obj. 16.28.
- Kuvāvan Kañcan - prop.m. The name of the author of the verses
11.(3.pr.C.13-14)
- Kuvāvan Māran - prop.m. The name of Perumpiṭuku Muttaraiyan
11.(1.pr.A.2)
- Kulām* - s.n. 'the crowd' obj. 12.31.
- kulī - s.n. 'a kuli' adj. 3.60. A measure of land equal
to 576 ft.
- kulī - s.n. 'pit' obj. pā. 10.27.
- Kulumpūr - prop.n. Name of a place - uṭ 12.78.
- Kulaippalūr - prop.n. name of a place. poss. 5.15-16.
- Kuḷantaivam - prop.n. Name of a place. poss. 12.120.
- kuḷam - s.n.pl. 'tanks' 7.35; kuḷattil sg. 12.120.
- kuḷir - s.n. adj. 'cool' 12.89.
- kuṛaṅku - s.n. 'branch channel' obj. 4.118.
- kuṛu - adj. 'young' 11.(2.pr.E.3)
- Kurunāṭṭavar - prop.m.pl. 'the people of Kurunāṭu' poss. 12.55
- Kurumatai - prop.n. name of a town -vāy 12.73
- Kurumpar - prop.m.pl. 'the Kurumbas', -ai obj. 12.95.
- Kurumpu - prop.m.pl. a class of aboriginies in S. India
obj. 12.42.
- kurumpu - s.n.pl. 'fortifications', obj. 12.96
- kurai - s.n. 'complaint' 'distress' 12.105; obj. 12.86
- * kurai - v.b. 'lessen' kuraiyāṭu neg.adv.pt. 12.87.
- kurram - s.n. 'fault' obj. 12.126.

- kurru - adj. 'small' 4.118.
- * kuni - v.b. 'bend' kunittu p.adv.pt. 16.5
- kunram - s.n. 'hill' 15.36; pl.15.41; kunra adj.
11.(1.pr.E.5)
- kunru - s.n. 'hill' 11.(3.pr.B.7); poss. 11.(1.pr.E.4-5);
-kan 11.(1.pr.E.4-5)
- kū-
- Kūṭai - prop.n. Name of the city of Madura in S.India
12.86; obj. ~~11.~~ 15.47-48; poss.15.32;
-pāṭu 12.104.
- * kūṭu - v.b. 'associate'; ^{aor. adv. pt.} kūṭa ~~11.~~ 3.62; kūṭā
neg.adj.pt. 12.31; kūṭāta neg.adj.pt. 11.(3.pr.C.6)
12.77; kūṭār 3 pres.pl.neg.12.76.
- kūṭe - s.n.pl. 'baskets', ^sintr. 4.118; cl. kūṭai
- kūntai - s.n.pl. 'manes', adj.15.41-42.
- kūmpu - v.b. 'close', ^{aor. adv.} kūmpa ~~11.~~ pt. 11.(2.pr.E.2)
- Kūram - prop.n. Name of a village near Kāñcīpuram, 3.58;
Kūratu poss.3.73.74.
- kūr - v.b. 'point', adj. 11.(2.pr.C.5) (2.pr.E.5)
- kūrppu - s.n. 'rage', obj. 12.73.
- kūlam - s.n. 'the bazaar', obj. 3.77.
- kūlam - s.n. 'grain' 7.39.
- kūli - s.n. 'the hire' obj. 4.122.
- * kūvu - v.b. 'call', kūvi p.adv.pt. 12.105.
- Kūlvantai ~~ca~~ - prop.n. Name of a field. -kku 12.120.
- kūru - s.n. 'division', 'part'; pl.12.135; poss.7.34;

-uṭ 7.37; kūrriḷ 12.137.

- * kūru - v.b. 'describe', kūrūm ^{aor:} ~~pt.~~ adj.pt. 12.126.
 Kūrattu - prop.n.poss. 'in - Kūrām' (?) 11.(3.pr.C.8-9)
 kūrār - s.m.pl. 'the owners of the parts' 12.140.

ke-

- * keṭu - v.b. 'destroy', keṭuttu p.adv.pt. 12.55.
 keṭtai - s.n. 'carp', poss. 16.6.
 keyi - s.n. 'hand', rem.obj. 3.59; see kai-
 kelu - adj. 'which is full of' 15.20.21.

kē-

- Kēraḷan - prop.m. 'Kēraḷa' 15.27.
 * kēḷ - v.b. 'hear', kēṭka imper.3.prs.sg. 12.36;
 kēlēney, 1.prs.sg.neg. 11. (2.pr.A.6)
 Kēlvi - verbal noun 'Kēlvi brahmans' 'learned men'; adj.
 12.36; -ir 12.111.

kai-

- kai - s.n. 'hand, 'trunk', poss. 11.(1.pr.H.3).
 (3.pr.B.3) (4.pr.B.5) 12.97.116, pl. 11.(1.pr.H.1)
 12.50.116; rem.obj. 12.40.77; obj. ~~see~~.
 11.(2.pr.A.5), pl. 11.(1.pr.D.5); kain poss. 12.56
 Kāiyāl - s.m.pl. 'servants' rem.obj. 4.127-128.

ko-

- Koṅkattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Koṅku' 15.31.
 ✓ Koṅkar - ~~prop.m. 'Kōṇḍya' (12.127);~~ 'the people of the

Koṅkarkōṇ-

Koṅku country', pl. 12.70; ~~ku-hon.sg. 12.127.~~
 Prop. n. Refers to Pandya Rajasimha I - ku-hon. sg. 12.127. This title is due to his conquest
 - s.n. 'honey' 'fragrant flower'; 12.126; of Koṅku country.

pl. 12.65.83.

koṭi - s.n.pl. 'banners' obj. rel. 15.32; poss.
 (11(3.pr.C.5))

koṭiñ - adj. 'cruel' 15.23. See koṭum.

koṭiyān - s.m. 'the man with the banner' 11.(1.pr.C.2)

* koṭu - v.b. 'give', koṭukka ^{aor. adv. pt.} ~~v. pt.~~ 3.89; koṭukka ppaṭṭatu
 3 prs.n.ps.p. 12.125-126; koṭututu 3 prs.n.ps.p.
 3.76; koṭutta p.adj.pt. 3.83; koṭuttār 3.prs.m.
 pl.tr.act.p. 12.141; koṭuttān 3 prs.m.sg.tr.act.
 p. 12.136.139; koṭuttu p.adv.pt. 3.59.69, 16.26;
 koṭuppa ^{aor. adv.} ~~v. pt.~~ 3.127.

Koṭukolli - prop.n. Name of the village granted obj. 4.105-
 106.

koṭuttatarku - verbal noun with the ptp. -atarku (?) 'of the
 (village) given' 4.111.

koṭuttamai - verbal noun 'giving' - ān cond. 12.38-39;
 -in cond. 12.117-118.

koṭuppatarku - inf. (?) 'to give' 3.71.

koṭum - adj. 'frightful' 12.76, 15.34.

Koṭumpālūr - propn. Name of a place. ^{dy} ~~poss.~~ 11.(2.pr.B.5); ~~poss.~~ 12.76

Koṭumpai - prop.n. name of a place: ^{dy} ~~poss.~~ 11.(3.pr.C.5-6)

koṭṭākaram - s.n.pl. 'kraals' 7.35.

koṭṭu - s.n. 'trunk' obj. 4.131.

* koṭṭu - v.b. 'engrave' koṭṭuvittān 3 prs.m. caus. p. 522.

Koṇṭiṇa kottirattu - prop.n. Name of a gotra. poss.7.54.

Komparuttu - prop.n. Name of a village poss.7. 49-50.58.

kolai - s.n. 'killing' adj. 12.50.

koyil - s.n. ' ' obj. 4.131.

kol - v.b. 'murder', s.n. obj. 12.70; intr.^s 12.131.
adj. 12.31, 15.31.

kol_kalam - s.n. ' ' obj. 4.117.

ko_li - v.b. 'sift' s.h. rem.obj. 4.124.

Koluvūrkkūrattu - prop.n. poss. 'in Koluvūrkkūr_{am}' 15.74.17.12-13

Name of a place ~~which~~.

kol_um - adj. 'fat' 11. (1.pr.D.2-3)

* kol - v.b. 'take' 'seize' 'buy' (3.60), 'control'
'celebrate' (15.49).
(12.97) / koṇṭa p.adj.pt. 3.60.60, 11.(1.pr.F.1)
(1.pr.F.3-4) (3.pr.F.4), 12.35-36; koṇṭān
3 prs. m.p. 11. (3 pr.G.6-7); koṇṭu p.adv.pt.
5.19-20, 6.117.119.121; 10.24, 11.(2.pr.C.5),
12.40.59.77.77, 15.32.42, 49.16.19-20.25; ko_līya
12.97; ko_lka imper. 2.prs. 12.113; ko_lvetu
3 prs.n.^{adv.} 5.26; ko_llum ^{adv.} 4.119,
11.(2.pr.2-4)

Ko_lippāttu - prop.n.poss. 'of Ko_lipākkam' 4.113.

Ko_rkai - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 12.35.116.

Ko_rkai kilān Kōmakkāni Guvaraṇ Cīnkan - prop.m. Name of a
person. 12.134.

ko_rram - s.n. 'victory', pl. 12.62.89, 15.39. It refers
to the musical instruments sounding the victory.

korāvan - s.m. 'the king' 12.105.151, 15.83, 16.34-35.

Korran puttūr - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 12.121.

kō-

kō - s.m. 'king' 7.41, 9.16, 10.1, 11.(2.pr.B.3)
 (2.pr.C.2) 12.70, 13.1, 18.(A.1).(B.1) ^{17.1} / ^ obj. 7.36,
 pl. 12.42; rem.obj. 7.40; ko- 4.119, 14.1.

* Kōtamakottirattu - form found Kotama- prop.n. poss. 'of
Kōtamakōttiram' 7.52.55; Skt. gotama gotra.

* kōttirattu - form found kottirattu s.n.poss. 'of Kōttiram'
 7.50.53. Skt. gotra

Kōttārru - prop.n.poss. 'of Kōttāru' 11.(2.pr.A.1)

Kōttā - s.n. 'tot' 17.8-9

Kōnāṭar - prop.n.pl. 'the people of Kōnāṭu' 11. (3.pr.B.67)

kōmān - s.m. 'the lord' 12.70.

kōyil - s.n. 'temple' 11.(1.pr.A.7); ko il 14.8-9.
 13-14.14; kō il obj. 15.36; -ukku 16.29-30.

Kōvicaiya Nantiyikkirama paruman - prop.m. 'King Vijaya
 Nandivikramavarman' -ku 7.22.

Kōlī - prop.n. Name of Woraiyūr near Trichinapoly 12.86.

kōl - adj. 'powerful' 11.(2.pr.B.4)

kōn - s.m. 'lord', 'king' 11.(2.pr.A.4) (2.pr.B.4),
 12.103; poss. 12.130-131; instr. 12.131; kon
 poss. 4.104-105.

ca-

caṅkaṇ(n) - s.m. 'member of the assembly' 15.74-75;

Skt. saṅga

Caṭaiyan - prop.m. Name of an ancestor of Neṭuṇcaṭaiyan

12.70.

caturppetikaḷ - s.m.pl. 'caturvedins', -ukku 3.70-71.75-76.

L.W.Skt.

Catturumallan - prop.m. A biruda of Mahendravarman 2.2.

Skt. Śatru malla.

cara - s.n.pl. 'arrows' instr. 2.2.

cavai - s.n. 'assembly' -ōṭu 12.136. Skt. sabhā-

cā-

Cāttan Kaṇavati - prop.m. Name of a person. instr. 14.7.

Cāttan Cāttan - prop.m. Name of a person -ku 12.140.

Cāttan - prop.m. Name of a person 18(A.5)

cāmāniya - adj. 'entire' 4.107. Skt. sāmānya-

cālai - s.n. 'hall', poss. 12.37, Skt. Śālā-

ci-

* cinti - v.b. 'think', cintiyār 3 prs.m.neg.pl.

11(3.pr.D.2)

* cintu - v.b. 'fall', cintum ^{adv.} ~~ft.~~ adj.pt. 11.(3.pr.D.6)

Cirītaran - prop.m. Name of a person. 15.75; Skt. Śrīdhara.

cīlai - s.n. 'bow' 12.97; poss. 12.50; obj. 12.67, 15.23.

34, 16.5; -in 12.80.

cilaiyān - s.m. 'he with the bow' 1.7

* civa - v.b. 'become red', civanta p.adj.pt. 11 (4.pr.B.6-7)

Cirupulukil - prop.n. Name of a village, poss. 7.51-52.

cirreppanār - s.m.hon.sg. 'younger paternal uncle', poss.
12.138.

Cina ccōlan - prop.m. Name of Neṭuñcaṭaiyan, 12.93.

cinaī - s.n.pl. 'buds', -micai 12.33.

cī-

cīr - s.n. 'beauty' poss.15.66; adj. 11.(1.pr.D.7);
-ōṭu 12.37-38.

* cīru - v.b. 'swell with rage', cīra ^{adv.}pt. 11.(3.pr.C.4)
(3.pr.D.4)

cīrram - s.n. 'anger' 11.(2.pr.G.3)

ou-

cuṭar - s.n. 'the brilliant sun' 12.52; adj.12.70.

* cuṭu - v.b. 'burn', cuṭa ^{adv.}pt. 3.60.

Cuttakecari pperumpaṇaikkāran - prop.m. Name of the man who
wrote the document, -ukku 12.153.

Curivaḷaiyavan - prop.m. Name of a person 16.8.

Guvaran Māran - prop.m. Name of Perumpiṭuku Mutṭaraiyan
11.(1.pr.A.6)

curram - s.n.pl. 'relations', -oṭu 12.57.

curru - v.b. 'go round', adj. 3.72, 7.25.

cū-

- * cūṭṭu - v.b. 'decorate'; cūṭṭi p.adv.pt. 16.6.
 cūttirattu - s.n.poss. 'of the cūttiram! 7.50.53; Skt.sūtra-
 cūli - s.n. 'elephant's headdress' 12.52-53.
 cūl - v.b. 'surround', adj. 11.(2.pr.C.2); cūlum
 ft.adj.pt. 11.(3.pr.F.7); cūlntē p.adj.pt. 12.42;
 cūlntān 3 prs.m.tr.act.p. 15.72.
 cūlikai - s.n. 'crest' rem.obj. 16.6.
 Cūḷemeṭṭu - prop.n.poss. 'of Cūḷaimeṭu' 3.61.69. Name of a
 place.

ce-

- cekku - s.n.pl. 'oilmills' 5.25; obj. 3.76-77; pl. 4.122;
 Pkt. Pā. cakka, Skt. cakra.
 ceṅkoṭi - s.n. ' a kind of plant (Wins.) poss.
 4.123.
 Ceṅkoṭi - prop.n. Name of a place; rem.obj. 12.64.
 ceṅkōl - s.n. 'sceptre' poss. 12.51.57.69; obj. 12.42-43
 Cennilattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Cennilam' 12.56. Name of a
 place.
 cem - adj. 'red', 'upright' (12.42), 11.(1.pr.C.3),
 (1.pr.C.6), 12.42.51.
 Cempiyan - prop.m. Name of Kōccaṭaiyan, lit. 'cōla', 12.69,
 15.19-20; this title is due to his conquest of
 the Cōlas
 Cempomāri - prop.n.poss. 'of Cempomāri' 11.(2.pr.C.2)

* cemma - v.b. 'be joyous', cemmāntu p.adv.pt. 12.116.

Ceyārrāl - prop.n. 'from Ceyāru' 4.115. ^{name of a river.} See cey-

ceyi - s.n. 'land' obj 4.115; see cey - aor.adv.

* ceyi(?) - v.b. 'be victorious', ceyikka p.pt. 18.(B.3)

Skt. jī- ('to conquer'.

ceyivatarku - inf.(?) 'for performing' 3.70.

cey - adj. 'beautiful' 11. (3.pr.B.5)

cey - s.n. 'field' 12.154.

* cey - v.b. 'do' ceyta p.adj.pt. 7.28.30, 10.42-43,

13.7 ceytār 3 prs.m.pl.tr.act.p. 12.38.38;

ceytu p.adv.pt. 7.33, 8.(S.1), (S.2), 12.60.84.

85, 13.12-13, 15.47.49, 16.10.12.22.31; ceyitu

p.adv.pt. 3.59.85, 4.110, 9.16; ceya ^{aor.adv.} p.pt. 5.10;

ceyivār 3 prs.m.pl. ^{aor.} tt. -kku 3.63.68; ceyya ^{aor.adv.} p.pt.

10.9, 12.112; ceyyappaṭṭatu 3 prs.n.ps.p.12.30-31,

14.12-13; ceyivitta caus.p.adj.pt. 2.5; cevatu

3 prs.n. ^{aor.} tt. 9.16; ^{Ceyatu. 3 prs. n. aor. 3/13-14} ceyvittān 3 prs.m.tr.act.p.

12.152, 15.76.84, 16.35.

ceykai - verbal noun 'manufacturing' 7.40.

ceru - s.n. 'battle', 'strong' (11.3.pr.C.3); obj.

12.56; adj. 11.(1.pr.H.3) (3.pr.B.3) (3.pr.C.3);

rem.cbj. 12.54.

* cel - v.b. 'go' 'make' (4.133); cela ^{aor.adv.} p.pt. 12.53.71,

16.28; celānirpa ^{aor.adv.} p.pt. (cel + nil) 'while - -

was current' 12.104; cellānirka ^{aor.adv.} p.pt. (see above)

15.53; cellānirpa ^{aor.adv.} p.pt. (see above) 14.2-3;

cenra p.adj.pt. 18(B.4); cenratu 3 prs.n.intr.

act.p. 4.133, 11.(2.pr.G.3-4) (3.pr.H.3); cenru

p.adv.pt. 11.(1.pr.G.4), 12.59-60.68.82.96, 15.30.

* celuttu - v.b. ^{caus.} 'cause to go' 'maintain' (10.38-40)

^{adv.} celutta r.pt. 9.16; celuttinān 3 prs.m.p.10.38-40

cevi - s.n. pl. 'ears' obj. 16.7

cev - adj. 'beautiful' 11. (1.pr.F.1)

Celiyakkuṭi - prop.n. Name of a place 15.22-23.

Celiyan Vānavan - prop.m. Name of a Pāṇḍya 12.50.

ceru - s.n. 'field' 10.21; obj. 10.18.

ceru - s.n. 'battle'; obj. 12.96; pl.12.65; -il
11.(2.pr.G.3)

cenni - s.n. 'top' poss.15.46.

cē-

cēṭṭu - adj. 'handsome' 11. (2.pr.G.1)

Cēntan - prop.m. Name of Celiyan Vānavan 12.51.

^{prop. m. has. eg. 'Cērakūṭi' poss. 11.1-3}

cēx - v.b. 'contain', adj. 'contained' (?) 11.(1.pr.G.2)

^{17.12.}
cēvakan - s.m. 'servant' 18.(A.5)

Cēnāpati Enāti - prop. m. Name of a person 12.139-140.

cēnai - s.n. 'army' -kku 11.(1.pr.G.2-3); Skt. sēnā-

co-

col - s.n. 'word' 11.(2.pr.y.1)

* col - v.b. 'speak' 'compose' (1.14-15) colliya p.adj.pt.
4.110; colliyatu 3 prs.n.p.1.14-15; collu imper.
2.prs.sg. 11. (4.pr.B.4); colappaṭṭa ps.p.adj.pt.
12.34-35.

cōrkannālar - s.m.pl. 'highly learned men' 12.34.

cō-

cōti - s.n.pl. 'luminaries' obj. 11.(4.pr.C.6)

Skt. jyoti

cōlai - s.n.pl. 'groves', poss. 12.33.80.93-94.107; obj.
15.34-35.

Cōlan - prop.m. Name of Kōccatāiyan. This title is due
to the conquest of the Cōlas. 12.69; cōla adj.
7.24.

ñā-

Nammanampākkamu - prop.n. (damaged) 'at Nammanampākkam' 3.58.

ñā

ñālam - s.n. 'world' obj. 15.49-50; ñālattu poss. 12.91.

ñāli - s.n. 'a rice measure', adj. 9.10.

ñe-

ñeliya - (see under neḷi)

ta-

taṅku - v.b. 'rest' adj. 'abiding' 12.43.

taccan - s.m. 'carpenter' poss. 7.60.

Tañcai - prop.n. Name of a place in S.India, poss.
11.(1 pr.E.2) (2.pr.B.3) (2.pr.Y.6-7)

tata - adj. 'broad' 'long', 11.(3.pr.F.6), 12.50.97.116.

- tatākam - s.n. 'tank' 14.9.
- taṇ - adj. 'cool' 'loving' (12.69) 11.(1.pr.E.1)
(2.pr.G.1) (3.pr.C.5), 12.69.93.
- taṇṭappatuvaṭākayum - imper. 3 prs.ps. 'shall pay a fine' 4.119
- taṇṭam - s.n. 'fine' obj. 4.128.128-129.
- taṇṭu - s.n. 'stick' instr. 8.(3.2)
- taṇṇīr - s.n. 'water' -kku 3.74
- Tattan pulattu - prop.n. poss. 'at Tattan's field' 9.13-14.
Name of a field.
- Tamarālayan - prop.m. Name of a king 11.(3.pr.A.1.)
- Tamiḷ - s.n. 'the Tamil language' -ir 16.7
- tam - pol. 11.(3.pr.E.4)
- tām - reflex.prs.poss. 'his' 4.105.
- tampi - s.n. 'younger brother' 8.(F.2); tampimār pl.
-kku 12.138.
- taraku - s.n. 'brokerage' 7.39; obj. 3.77.
- tarani - s.n. 'earth' adj. 12.43; (Skt. dharaṇi)
-micai 12.60.
- tariyalar - s.m.pl. 'enemies' 12.79.
- Taleppāṭakattuḷ - prop.n. 'at Taleppāṭakam' 3.61. Name of
the division of a district.
- talai - s.n.pl. 'heads' 16.5; obj. ~~rel.~~ 16.15; poss. 12.122;
-kku 7.32.
- * taval - v.b. 'crawl', tavalntatu 3.prs.n.p. 7.36;
tavalvatu 3.prs.n.ft. 4.115.

* tavir - v.b. 'dispel' 'chase' 'end' (12.65) tavirñam
 8b.adj.pt. 12.182; tavirñe p.adj.pt. 12.31-32;
 tavirñu p.adv.pt. 12.65.

* tajar - v.b. 'grow weak', tajar v.pt. 3.(5.2)
 11.(3.pr.7.2) 12.90.

tajayam - s.n.pl. 'the jacinths' 11.(3.pr.0.5)

tajī - s.n. 'temple' obj. 3.60.65.65; mñam 3.70.72.

* taji (?) - v.b. 'sprinkle', 'consecrate' (13.13) tajiññam
 3 pres.m.p. notep. 13.13; tajiññu neg.adv.pt.
 13.6.

tari - s.n.pl. 'looms', obj. 3.77; poss. 4.122.

tavittavar - 3 pres.m.pl.p. 'who had cut (him) asunder'
 -ai obj. 12.79.

toni - adj. 'matchless' 'free' 7.23, 12.57.

ti-

* ti - v.b. 'give', 'grant', tantñu 3.pres.m.p.
 11.(3.pr.8.3); tantñappatñu 3.pres.m.p. 12.115,
 -ai obj. 12.115; tantñappatñai obj. 12.111.

Tālam Peruntinai - prop. n. Name of an office, here applied to the holder of it. (2d) pms. 17.44.
 Tātton Mñam - prop. n. Name of a King 11.(3.pr.0.4-5)

tām - reflex.pron. 3.pr.3.pl. 'they themselves' 11.(3.pr.3.5)
 non.sg. 4.131; tam poss. 4.103, pol. 11.(3.pr.3.6);
 tāñkañ poss.pl. 7.23; tāñkaññu 12.141.

Tāyan Cinkam - prop. n. The name of the executor of the grant
 16.59-63.

tār - s.n. 'garlands', obj. 1.1; poss. 11 (3 pr.2.1)
 pl. 11. (2.pr.0.5)

- * tāl - v.b. 'descend', tālum ^{adv.} ~~ft.~~ adj.pt. 11.(3.pr.F.1)
 tānam - s.n.pl. 'gifts' obj. 3.83.
 tānai - s.n. 'army' poss. 12.45.47.102.108.128.128.130.
 131.133, 15.40; -ai obj. 12.53.63; -ōtu 12.75.109.
 tānaiyān - s.m. 'he with the army' 12.111.117.
 tān - reflex.prn.3.prs. 'himself' 15.49, 18.(A.4) (B.4)
 pol. 11.(2.pr.A.2), 15.51.54; tan poss. 12.113.
 138, 15.33.59, ptp. 12.103; tanakku 12.135.137,
 15.53, 16.16-17; tanatu poss. 9.9; tanpāl 12.44.44

ti-

- tikaḷ - s.n. 'resplendence', adj. 'resplendent' 15.25.
 Tinkaḷūr - prop.n. Name of a Place. poss. 11.(3.pr.F.1-2)
 tiṇi - adj. 'stout' 15.21.
 * tira (?) - v.b. 'remove', tirantu p.adv.pt. 7.37.
 tiru - s.n. 'prosperity' 12.38; adj. 'holy' 5.22.26,
 9.6-7.7.14, 14.7-8, 16.9.
 * tiruttu - v.b. 'repair' tiruttuvittatu 3.prs.n.caus.p. 14.7-8
 Tirumaṅkai - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 12.74.
 Tirumāl - prop.m. Name of Viṣṇu, -ukku 15.35.
 tirumukam - s.n. 'order' obj. 4.109, 7.32.
 tiruvaṭikaḷ - s.m.hon.sg. 'the god' lit. 'the one with the
 sacred feet', -ku 9.6-7.
 Tiruvallikkēni - prop.n. Name of a place near Madras.
 poss. 9.4-5.

Tiruvippikampēṭu = prop.n. Name of a district in Ceylonkōṭṭu

ēṭṭu maṭṭalam. obj. 5.10-11, 10.9-11.

Tiruveti = prop.n.poss. 'of Tiruveti' 7.47.48.

Tiruvallārai = prop.n. Name of a place poss. 8.(2.2)

* tīlai = v.b. 'abound', 'arise', tīlāikkum ^{as.} ~~ii~~ adj.pt. 12.55;
tīlāittu p.adv.pt. 12.96.

tīzam = s.n. 'state' obj. 11.(1.pr.2.2)

tīrovitā = s.n. instr. 'by his strength' 12.44. Not found in
the dict.

ti-

tī = s.n. 'fire', adj. 'fiery' 12.93; -kku 3.74;

tīy = obj. ~~iii~~ 11.(4.pr.2.2)

* tīn = form found the adj. 'tower' 10.7.

Tiraiyan = prop.n. Name of a tank 4.116.

tīr = v.b. 'believe', tīrttu p.adv.pt. 12.86.

tu-

tudēalil = cond. 'because of coming in contact with' 12.45.

tutakkattu = s.n.poss. 'beginning' 10.21.

tutta = p.adj.pt. (used with pin) 'he had enjoyed' (12.39);
perhaps the ol. tūytā tr.v.b. tūy- 'enjoy'

* tūlai = v.b. 'kill', tūlāikkum ^{as.} ~~ii~~ adj.pt. 12.55.
ol. tōlāikkum.

tūlakkaṁ = s.n. 'splendour' 12.111.

tū-

- tū - adj. 'clean' 9.11, 11.(2.pr.Y.2)
 tūṇi - s.n.pl. 'arrows', 16.9. Skt. tūṇa-
 tūṇ - s.n. 'pillar', poss. 11. (3.pr.C.15); tūṇkaṇmēl
 pl. 11.(1.pr.A.10)
 tūtuvār - s.m.pl. 'messengers', rem.obj. 4.125.
 Tūmpanēri - prop.n. Name of a tank; poss.10.16.

te-

- teṇku - s.n.pl. 'cocoanut trees' obj. 4.130.
 tem - adj. 'beautiful' 15.21.
 Tevaṭikkiramavittan - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.55.
 tevvar - s.m.pl. 'enemies', 11.(3.pr.F.2); obj.15.23.
 terku - s.n. 'south' 3.67, 4.114, 12.124, 15.69, 16.30.
 terru - pol. 'quickly' 'char' (15.83), 12.52, 15.83.
 terrena - adv. 'immediately', 'clearly' 12.105.118.152,
 16.35.
 ten - adj. 'southern', 3.65, 4.112, 12.93.120, 15.21.65,
 16.6; -pāl 1.4-5.
 Tenkarai Arvalakkūrattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Tenkarai
 Arvalakkūrām' 7.24.
 Tenkalavali nāṭṭu - prop.n.poss. 'in Tenkalavali nāṭu' 15.58-59
 tennavar - s.m.pl. 'the Pāṇḍyas', poss.12.87.
 Tenna Vānavan - prop.m. Name of a Pāṇḍya 12.69.97.
 Tennan - prop.m. 'the lord of the south' 'Pāṇḍya' 12.46,
 15.19; poss.11.(3.pr.F.3)

tennāṭar - s.m.hon.sg. 'Pāṇḍya', 11.(4.pr.B.5)

Tennūr - prop.n. Name of a place; poss. 8.(F.2)

tē-

tēcu - s.n. 'splendour', obj. 12.78.

* tēm - form found tem. adj. 'sweet' 15.21.

tēr - s.n.pl. 'cars', 'Chariots', 11.(1.pr.G.5), 12.117;
poss.11.(4.pr.G.4-5); obj. 15.26.

Tēr Māran - prop.m. Name of a king 12.88.

* tēva - form found teva. adj. 'divine' 3.70.73.

Skt. deva-

* tēvakulam - form found tevakulam s.n. 'temple' obj. ~~red~~ 1.5;

Skt. devakula-

* tēvatāna - form found tevatāna s.n.pl. 'grants to temples',
obj. 4.107.

to-

* toṭu v.b. 'levy' (7.41); toṭṭu p.adv.pt. 741.

toṭṭai - s.n. Bimba fruit, poss.11.(2.pr.Y.1)

* tolu - v.b. 'make obeisance', tolutu p.adv.pt. 7.32.

tō-

* tōṇṭu - v.b. 'dig', toṇṭi p.adv.pt. 3.63; toṇṭikkōṇṭu
cpd.p.adv.pt. 4.117; toṇṭina p.adj.pt. 3.79.80.

tōy - v.b. 'touch', adj. 'touching' 12.107; tōyntu
p.adv.pt. 15.45.

* tōl - v.b. 'lose (in contest)', tōrra p.adj.pt. 11.(3.pr.
D.7)

tōl - s.n.pl. 'shoulders' 'arms' (16.9), 11.(2.pr.B.6);
 poss. 11.(3.pr.F.6), 15.21; -ā1 11.(2.pr.B.6);
 to1 obj. 16.9.

* torru - v.b. 'show', torra v.pt. 11. (3.pr.D.5); torrum
^{adv.}
 tt.ady.pt. 11.(3.pr.D.6)

tōnral - s.m. 'prince' 12.132.

* tōnru - v.b. 'spring', 'appear', tōnri p.adv.pt. 12.51;
 tōnriya p.adj.pt. 8.(F.1); tōnrum ^{adv.} tt.ady.pt.
 11.(1.pr.B.1-2)

na-

Nakarūr - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 12.119.

nakar - s.n.pl. 'cities', obj. 12.45.

Nakkankorri - prop.f. Name of a woman; -ār 14.11-12.

naṭu - v.b. 'plant' adj. 6.129; naṭu p.adv.pt. 5.26.

* naṭunku - v.b. 'tremble', naṭunka ^{adv. adv.} tt.pt. 12.52.

Nantikunṭil - prop.n. Name of a field. 10.17-18.

Nantippottaracar - prop.m.hon.sg. Name of Nandivarman,

-kku 6.1.

Nantippōttaraiyar - prop.m.hon.sg. (See above) -kku 5.1-3.

Narentirappōttaraiyan - prop.m. Name of a king 1.2-3.

nalatta - adj. 'efficient' 12.56.

nalan - s. used as adv. 'well' 12.90. Poetical for
 nalam.

nal - adj. 'good', 'fertile' (15.42), 4.127.127, 7.40.40,
 11.(2.pr.Y.7), 15.42.54, 16.4.

- nalkūr - v.b. 'become poor' adj. 'poor' 7.42.
 nava - adj. 'new' 3.70.73.
 * navil - v.b. 'declare', navinra p.adj.pt. 12.70.
 nalir - adj. 'cool' 12.33.
 narum - adj. 'fragrant' 12.65.84.126-127.
 Narkotran - prop.m. Name of a person 12.35.
 nankanam - adv. 'well' 12.44.
 nanku - adv. 'mildly' 12.105.
 nanru - pol. 'very well' 12.112.112. 'appel. of a symbolic verb' - Wins.

nā-

- Nākananti - prop.m. Name of a person. 6.1 Skt. nāga nandin
 nākam - s.n. 'snake' 11.(3.pr.G.1)
 nākam - s.n. a kind of tree. poss. 12.93; nāka poss. 12.33.
 nātu - s.n. 'land', 'country', 11.(3.pr.B.5) (3.pr.B.6); (3.pr.B.6); obj. 3.82, 15.42; poss. 7.39; nātu poss. 3.66.67.82, 4.105.109-110.127, 7.24.24-25, -āl 12.113, -ār 12.113, -ul 15.54.
 * nātu - v.b. 'seek', nātu^{adv. adv.} #.pt. 11.(4.pr.B.6)
 nātṭāru - s.m.pl. 'the inhabitants' 4.105, See nātṭār
 nātṭār - s.m.pl. 'the residents' 7.24.32.33; -kku 7.32.
 * nātṭu - v.b. 'plant', nātṭi p.adv.pt. 4.11, 7.33, 15.70-71
 Nātṭukurumpu - prop.n. Name of a place, -ir. 12.96.
 nātṭōm - s.m.l.prs.pl. 'we, the inhabitants' 4.109.

- nāyāṭikaḷ - s.m.pl. 'hunters' (?) rem.obj. 4.125.
 nāl - s.n. 'day' 12.104; rem.obj. 11.(3.pr.E.3),
 pl. 12.106.114.
 Nāmakaḷ - prop.f. 'the goddess of the tongue' 12.90.
 Nāraṇan - prop.m. Name of a person. 6.3-4. Skt. nārāyana
 nāl - n.m. adj. 'four' 4.114, 7.30, 12.91.
 nāvinōr - s.m. 3 prs. pl. 'those who studied', poss. 12.86.
 nāli - s.n. 'a corn measure' adj. 9.10-11.
 nālikai - s.n. 'hour', rem. obj. 12.58.
 nāl - s.n. 'day' obj. 8.(S.1)
 nārpatirru - nm.adj. 'forty-five' 7.25.
 nārpattain - nm.adj. 'forty-five' 9.6.9-10.
 nārpattonpatāvatu - nm.adj.ord. 'forth ninth' 10.4-5.
 nānku - nm. 'four', obj. 12.38; adj. 3.67, 12.118.124.141,
 15.63.70, 16.30; nānkarai adj. 'four and a half'
 12.137.

ni-

- nikar - s.n.pl. 'opponents' obj. 12.72.
 nicati - pol. 'per day' 9.10.
 niti - s.n.pl. 'treasures' -ōṭu 15.41.
 nirai - s. used as adv. 'in rows' 12.102.
 nilam - s.n. 'land' 3.64.64.72.80, 11.(3.pr.C.1-2);
 obj.rel. 3.62.69.69.81; instr. 3.60.60-61; nila
 poss. 15.52; nilattu poss. 5.25, -ukku 3.64,
 -ōṭu 3.61-62.

nilan - s.n. 'land' 4.137; obj.rel. 4.114, poetical for nilam.

nile - adj. 'local' 4.132. Cl. nilai

nilai -s.n. 'permanence', adj. 'permanent' 12.68.

Nilaikāṇimāṅkalattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Nilaikāṇimāṅkalam'

15.63-64. Name of a place.

* nil - v.b. 'stand', nillā neg.adj.pt. 8.(S.2);
nillātēy neg.adv.pt. 8.(S.1); nirkinra pres.adj.
pt. (?) (damaged) 11.(1.pr.E.1); ninra p.adj.pt.
3.75, 7.26.34; ninratu 3 prs.n.p. 11.(3.pr.E.1);
niravar 3 prs. m.pl.poss. 12.74, hon.sg.12.104;
niravan 3 prs.m.p. 12.112; nirār 3 prs.m.pl.
11.(1.pr.E.3); niru p.adv.pt. 3.66.79, 8.(S.1)
12.37, 15.51.

nilai - s.n. 'shade' rem.obj. 12.43; instr.16.24.

* nirai - v.b. 'become full', nirainta p.adj.pt. 12.43.

nī-

nī - 2 prs.prn. 'you' 12.113; nin poss.12.106.113.

* nīkku - v.b. 'remove', 'exclude', nīkki p.adv.pt. 2.68,
6.107.107, 7.26, 12.39.44.46, 15.40.60; nikki
p.adv.pt. 16.11.18.26.27.

nīṭu - v.b. 'lengthen', adj. 'long' 12.39.

nīy - see nī- 11.(4.pr.B.4)

nīr - s.n. 'water' pl. 15.36; obj. 11.(3.pr.G.3),
14.6.13; instr. 7.35; adj. 'wet' 6.114; 12.34;
-ōṭu 12.38.117.136, 15.62.

Nirvelūrnāṭṭu - prop.n.poss. 'in Nirvelūrnāṭṭu' 3.58. Name
of the division of a country.

nīl - v.b. 'lengthen' adj. 'high' 12.103, 15.37.52.

nīru - s.n. 'dust' 11.(3.pr.C.7)

nu-

num - 2 prs.prs.poss. 'your' 12.105.

ne-

neñcam - s.n. 'heart' 11.(3.pr.G.2)

neṭu - v.b. 'lengthen' adj. 'tall', 'high' 'spacious'
11.(3.pr.C.7) (4.pr.C.2), 12.62.68.76, 15.19.32.39.
44.46

Neṭuñcaṭaiyan - prop.m. Name of the Pāṇḍyan king who endowed
the Velvikūṭi grant 12.103; -ku 15.52.

Neṭu Māraṇ - prop.m. Name of a king 11. (3.pr.F.6-7)

Neṭumpure - s - (?) 6.128.

neṭum - adj. 'long', 'deep', 'high' 7.36, 12.70.76.81, 15.43

Neṭuvayal - prop.n. Name of a place -vāy 12.72.

neyi - s.n. 'ghee', poss. 16.124 See ney-

ney - s.n. 'ghee', poss. 5.23.

nel - s.n. 'paddy', 9.6; obj. 9.8; poss. 11.(1.pr.E.5)
-āl 9.10.

nellu - s.n. 'paddy' obj. 9.8.

Neivēli - prop.n. Name of a place. poss. 12.54.

≠ neli - v.b. 'bend', 'tremble', ñeliya ^{adv.} *pt. 15.28. cl.
neliya-

Nerkunrattu - , prop.n.poss. 'of Nerkunram' 7.43. Name of a village.

nerri - s.n. 'forehead', poss. 11.(4.pr.G.3)

nē-

Nēriyar - prop.m.pl. 'Gōlās' poss. 12.103.

nērvāyam - s. - (?) 7.40.

nai-

* nai - v.b. 'be wounded in feeling', nāyātū neg.adv.pt. 8.(S.1); naiyyātēy 2 prs.neg. 8.(S.1)

nō-

* nōkku - v.b. 'look', nokki p.adv.pt. 3.66.

pa-

pakaṭu - s.n.pl. 'elephants' 11.(1.pr.G.4); pakaṭtu poss. 11.(2.pr.G.4)

pakalavan - s.m. 'sun' 15.38.38.

pakal - s.n. 'day' poss. 12.58.

Pakavati - prop.f. Name of a goddess. poss. 16.29.

Pakāppiṭuku - prop.m. a biruda of Mahendravarman lit. 'the thunder-bolt which cannot be split' 2.1.

pakai - s.n. 'enmity', adj. 'hostile' 16.14-15.

paṅkayam - s.n.pl. 'lotus flowers' 11.(2.pr.E.1)

paṅku - s.n. 'part' 3.74.75; pl. 3.73.73.83; obj. 3.78, pl.3.75; poss.3.78, 7.57.58; paṅkunul pl. 3.83.

- paṭai - s.n. 'detachment', ^{17.3.}obj. 12.91, 15.31; poss.pl. 11. (1.pr.G.1), 12.102; -ōtu 15.30, pl. 15.28
- * paṭai - v.b. 'create', paṭaitta p.adj.pt. 8.(S.1)
- Paṭṭattāl maṅkaḷam - prop.n. Name of a place 7.42.
- paṭṭi - s.n. a measure of land sufficient for a sheep-fold' obj. ~~3.61~~ 3.61.69; poss. 3.62, 4.107, pl. 4.137.
- paṭṭikai - s.n. 'cloth' poss. 4.125. Skt. paṭṭaka
- paṇi - s.n. 'service' 'order', obj. 16.11; paṇiyināl 15.71.
- * paṇi - v.b. 'order', paṇittu 4.109, 12.106.151-152, 15.83, 16.35; paṇittem 1 prs.pl.p. 4.122; paṇittōm 1 prs.pl.p. 5.26, 7.31-32.
- * paṇi - v.b. 'worship', paṇintu p.adv.pt. 12.82.
- paṇai - s.n.pl. 'fields' 11. (1.pr.E.1)
- paṇaikāraṇ - s.m. 'the drummer' 15.92; poss. 12.155, 15.91, 16.38.
- paṇṭu - s.n. 'former time' rem.obj. 8.(S.1); poss.pl. 11. (4.pr.B.2-4)
- paṇṭai - s.n.pl. 'old times' poss. 15.59.
- * paṇṇu - v.b. 'employ', paṇṇi p.adv.pt. 4.119.
- paṇṇuppāl - s.n. ' ' obj. 4.126. May be connected with paṇṇuvar 'riders on elephants or horses'
- pati - s.n. 'spot', -ai obj. 12.37.
- patinaṛu - nm.adj. 'sixteen' 7.30.34.
- patināru - nm.adj. 'sixteen' 7.26.
- patiṇēlāvatu - nm.adj.ord. 'the seventeenth' 15.52-53; potiṇēlāvatan kaṇ 18.(A.2-3)

pattūrccāru - s.n. ' ' obj. 4.129.

panniru - nm.adj. 'twelve' 7.28.

* paya - v.b. 'give forth', payantu p.adv.pt. 16.25.

* para - v.b. 'spread', paranta p.adj.pt. 11 (1.pr.C.7);
parantu p.adv.pt. 15.28.37.

paratatti - s.n. 'the grant' obj. 4.133.

* parappu - v.b. 'spread', parappi p.adv.pt. 12.92.

Paraman - prop.m. 'creator' 8.(S.1); Skt. parama-

Parameccuvaramāṅkalattu - prop.n. poss. 'of Parameccuvaramāṅkalam'
3.80-81. Skt. parameśvaramāṅgala-

Parameccuratatākattukku - prop.n. 'to Parameccuratatākam'
3.78-79.

Parameccuremāṅkalattu - prop.n. 'in Parameccuremāṅkalam'
3.72.

parampu - s.n.pl. 'mountains', obj. 12.59; instr. 7.36.

Paravar - prop.m.pl. a tribe of people living on the sea
coast, -ai obj. 12.54.

parāvanipakulam - s.n. 'a host of enemy kings' 16.17-18.

pari - s.n.pl. 'horses' obj. 12.76.

parioṣram - s.n.pl. 'exemptions' 4.121.122.

paricu - s.n. 'manner' 12.125.

paruti - s.n. 'the sun' 'horse' (11.4.pr.C.5) obj. 12.41;
-kku pl. 11.(4.pr.C.5)

paruvattu - s.n.poss. 'of age' 11.(1.pr.F.2-3)

pala - indef.nm.adj. 'many' 12.31.57.78.85, 15.47,
16.9.17.22.60.

- palayn - adj. 'old' 4.130. 01. palaiya-
- palay - s.n.pl. 'many' (15.13.) 'several other' (17.14-15); 16; 13.17.10-th
(17.14-15)
- palan - s.n. 'merit' obj. 10.43.
- pal - adj. 'many' 'all' (4.130), 4.130, 12.131, 15.28
- Palyāka Kutukūṣaṁ pārevaluti - prop.n. Name of an
ancestor of Neṣuṇṇapāyā 12.32.109-110.
- Palla - adj. 'Pallava' 3.59.
- Pallavaṁ - prop.n. 'Pallava' 15.57; poss. 11. (1.pr.0.2)
(3.pr.1.2); -ai poss. 12.77; Pallava adj. 7.60.
- Pavatāyamaṅkalattu - prop.n. poss. 'of Pavatāyamaṅkalum'
11. (3.pr.0.9-11) Name of a place.
- payvam - s.n. 'sea' 15.38.
- palamai - s.n. 'antiquity' 12.113.114.
- palam - adj. 'old' 7.25, 13.59.
- palana - s.n.pl. poss. 'of paddy fields' 12.34.
- palippu - verbal noun 'fault' 12.51.
- payam - s.n.pl. 'mountains' obj. 12.69.
- panam - adj. of panai 'palmyra' 4.128.
- pani - v.b. 'tremble', panipa ^{an. adv.} = pt. 13.15.
- Pannāṇṇāṇṇu - prop.n. poss. 'in Pannāṇṇāṇṇu' 3.71.
- pannirapṇāvaṇu - na. adj. ord. 'twelfth' 9.4.

pā-

- Pāṇanūrkkūrṇam - prop.n. Name of a certain division of a
district 12.33-34; Pāṇanūrkkūrṇattu. poss. 12.107

- pāṅku - s.n.pl. 'molasses' obj. 4.128. This occurs in the phrase panam pāṅku which is the colloquial term for 'scented arecanuts' in Jaffna. The inscr. probably refers to this.
- pāṅku - s.n.pl. 'allies' 15.27-28.
- Pāccil - prop.n. Name of a place'. poss.11.(1.pr.D.8) (2.pr.C.6)
- pāṭu - s.n. 'place' used as ptp. 12.104.
- * pāṭu - v.b. 'sing' 'compose' (12.139), pāṭi p.adv.pt. 11.(1.pr.E.2-3); pāṭiyatu 3.prs.n.p. 11.(4.pr.C.8) pāṭina p.adj.pt. 11. (3.pr.C.14), 12.139; pāṭinār 3. prs.pl.m. pl.p. 11.(1.pr.A.9)
- pāṭṭu - s.n.pl. 'stanzas' 11.(3.pr.C.14)
- pāṇa - voc. of pāṇan 11.(1.pr.H.2)
- Pāṇṭi - prop.n. 'the Pāṇḍya' poss.15.91.92, 16.38.
- Pāṇṭi Amirtamaṅkala - prop.n.poss. 'of Pāṇṭi amirtamaṅkalam' 14.5-6. Name of a place.
- Pāṇṭi Iḷāṅkō maṅkala - prop.n.poss. 'of Pāṇṭi Iḷāṅkōmaṅkalam' 15.73. Name of a place.
- Pāṇṭikkotūmiṭi - prop.n. Name of a town in the S. Indian Railway. 12.82.
- Pāṇṭimaṅkalavicaiaraiyan - prop.m. Name of a person 13.9-10.
- pāppār - s.m.pl. 'brahmans' 7.43.
- pāṇmakanēy - s.m.voc. 'O, musician' 11. (4.pr.B.2)
- Pāyal - prop.n. Name of a village -uḷ 12.123.

- Pāratam - prop.n. 'Bhārata', obj. 3.74-75.
- pār - s.n. 'earth' 15.28; poss. 12.56, 16.18.
- * pār - v.b. 'look', pār_{rttu} p.adv.pt. 8.(S.1)
- pāla - pcl. denoting 'duty' 7.41.
- Pālāru ninru - prop.n. 'from Pālāru' 3.79.
- Pāleyūr - prop.n. Name of a village poss. 4.111-112.
- pāl - s.n. 'milk' obj. 11. (1.pr.E.1)
- pāl - s.n. 'wing' 'side' 'place' (12.44), 15.29.29;
poss. 3.65.65.66.67, 4.111.112.112.113, 12.122-123;
rem.obj.pl. 15.30.53; motion towards pl. 12.91-92;
-ai poss. 12.123; ptp. 12.44.
- pāvattu - s.n.poss. 'in the sin' 10.50-51.
- pā - s.n. ' ' -uṭan 'together with (their)
fame' 12.42.
- pālī - s.n. 'strength', adj. 'strong' 15.37.
- Pāli - prop.n. Name of a place -vāy 12.53.
- pāl - s.n. 'waste' 7.35; -paṭuttu 'having destroyed'
12.54-55.
- pānai - s.n. 'pot' 9.17.
- pān - s.n. 'right', adj. 'lawful' 12.106.115.
perhaps pāl > pān
- pi-
- piṭi - s.n. 'a female elephant' obj. 15.72.
- piṇa - s.n.pl. 'corpses' poss. 11. (1.pr.E.4)
- piyar - s.n. 'name', 'fame' (15.33), 8.(F.2);
obj. 12.108, 15.33.60; cl. peyar.

piramatēyam - s.n. 'brahmadeya' 7.25.28.31; obj. 12.134;

piramateyam 3.76, 4.109; obj. 3.71; piramatem
obj. 4.107. Grants to brahmans.

pirāmaṇa - s.n. poss.pl. 'of the brahmans' 4.122.
Skt. brahmaṇa

* pilai - v.b. 'transgress', pilaiyāta neg.adj.pt. 12.35.

pira - adj. 'other' 4.120, 11.(4.pr.C.2)

* pira - v.b. 'be born' piravā 3 prs.neg.pl. (damaged)
11.(4.pr.C.2)

pirar - s.m.pl. 'others' -pāl 12.43-44

pirai - s.n. 'crescent', -in 11.(2.pr.E.2)

pin - s.n. 'after' 12.39.40, 16.14.

pinpu - adv. 'later' 11.(2.pr.G.4)

pinnai - adv. 'after' 12.7, 15.53.

pī-

pīṭu - s.n. 'greatness' obj. 12.79.

pu-

pukar - s.n. 'fault' 12.119.

* pukal - v.b. 'declare' pukanru p.adv.pt. 12.128.

Pukalālai maṅkalattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Pukalālai maṅkalam
6.3; Name of a place.

pukalālan - s.m. 'he with fame' 11.(2.pr.Y.7)

Pukali - prop.n. Name of a place; rem.obj. 11.(2.pr.Y.4)

Pukaliyūr - prop.n. Name of a place; rem.obj. 15.25.

- pukal - s.n. 'fame' poss.16.13.
- Pukalttunai Vicaiyaraiyan - prop.m. Name of the donor
9.7-8; poss.9.18.
- puku - v.b. 'enter' 'lead' (3.65), 'extend' 11.(2.pr.Y.1)
adj. 3.65.66, 11.(2.pr.Y.1) (2.pr.Y.2) (2.pr.Y.2);
puka v.pt. 11.(2.pr.Y.5) (2.pr.Y.5); pukuti
2 prs.intr.act.pres.(?) 11.(2.pr.Y.4); pukku
p.adv.pt. 11, (3.pr.B.7), 15.35.48, 16.21.
- pucal - s.n.pl. 'clouds' poss.11.(3.pr.F.1)
- putai - s.n.pl. 'sides' rem.obj. 12.55.
- puttaka - s.n.poss. 'of cloth' 4.125.
- pup - s.n.pl. 'wounds' obj. 11.(1.pr.D.4)
- putānāli - s.n. ' ' 7.38.
- Putān kōṭṭu - prop.n.poss. 'of Putānkōṭu' 12.64-65.
'brand new drum' - Ed.
- putu - adj. 'new' 4.126.
- * putukku - v.b. 'renew', putukki p.adv.pt. 12.87.
- puricai - s.n.pl. 'ramparts' 'fortifications' (12.58)k
poss.12.58.76.81-83.
- * purai - v.b. 'compare', puraiyum ft.adj.pt. 16.23.
- Pulamakal - prop.f. 'the goddess of the earth' 12.89-90.
- pulam - s.n. 'field' obj. 9.5; pulattu 9.13-14.14.
- pulampu - s.n. 'affliction' 'fear' 15.43.
- puli - s.n. 'tiger', obj. 12.67.
- Puliūr - prop.n. Name of a town in Kēraḷa; poss.12.58.

Pullacarumar - prop.m.hon.sg. Name of a person. Skt.

Phulla śarman; poss. 3.86.

pullu - s.n. 'grass' obj. 4.126.

pulutipātu - s.n. ' ' obj. 4.118.

puḷ - s.n.pl. 'birds' 11.(2.pr.C.6)

puḷḷi - s.n. 'mark' (?) 7.31.34.

purāṅkāval - s.n. 'revenue assessment' 16.33. Evidently the same as puravu. See E.I.XVII p.6; 1.54; also Mad.Ep.Rep. for.1920, p.96.

puram - s.n. 'back' 'back' 'outside' 'place' 11.(3.pr.E.6) 'endowment' (5.23); 5.23; obj.~~11~~. 11.(2.pr.C.5) (3.pr.E.6); pl.12.75, 15.26; purappata 'when - started' 11.(1.pr.G.3)

puravil - s.n. 'forest' 15.22-35.

Punappūliyan - prop.m. Name of Neṭuñcataiyan 12.98.

punal - s.n. 'water', instr. 11.(2.pr.C.2); poss. 12.93; pl. 15.24.

punarkuratti - s.n. Name of a plant 'a gourd, Trichosanthes Palmata' - Wins. poss. 15.21-22. cp. punal-murunkai, punar pennai.

pun - adj. 'dry' 'sterile' 4.115; -cey 'dry field' 12.154.

pū-

- pū - s.n.pl. 'flowers' 11.(2.pr.B.1) 12.79.92.
 * pūcu - v.b. 'smear', pūci p.adv.pt. 7.35.
 pūtai - s.n. ' ' 7.59.
 pūttu - verbal noun 'fastening' obj. 15.34.
 pūn - v.b. 'wear', pūntu p.adv.pt. 16.8.
 Pūtūr - prop.n. 'The village of the hero, poss. 18.(A.5)
 Pūmakal - prop.f. 'the goddess of the flower' 12.89.
 Name of Lakṣmi.
 Pūmalarāl - prop.f. 'flower goddess' 'Lakṣmi' 11.(3.pr.F.5)
 pūmi - s.n. 'land' 12.124; Skt. bhūmi-
 pūm - adj. 'of flowers' 11. (2.pr.g.4) 15.34
 Pūvalūr - prop.n. Name of a place; rem.obj. 12.75.

pe-

- Peṇṇāṭakattu - prop.n. 'at Peṇṇāṭakam' 12.94. Name of a place.
 Periyalūr - prop.n. Name of a place, rem.obj. 12.79.
 peru - adj. 'great' 'big' 12.118.124, 15.63.69-70, 16. 30
 peruppu - s.n. 'mound' - irku 12.122.123.
 Perumakarrūr - prop.n. Name of a place; poss.15.65.
 perumakkal - s.m.pl. 'great men', poss.12.153.
 perumāṇaṭikal - s.m.hon.sg. 'king' 7.27-28.
 perumān - s.m. 'the lord' 15.21.
 perum - adj. 'great', 'big', 'extensive' (12.91); 7.60,
 8.(F.2), 12.91.91.155, 15.24.91.92, 16.38.

Perumpituku - prop.m. Name of a person; poss. 3.79.

Perumpituku Muttaraiyan - prop.m. Name of a member of the
Muttaraiyan family of kings. 11.(1.pr.A.1-2)
(1.pr.A.5-6)

peru - v.b. 'obtain', 'allot' (12.153-154), adj.4.137;
peruvār 3 prs.m.pl.ft. 4.117, 121, hon.sg. 10.44-45;
perātār 3 prs.m.pl.neg. 7.41; perra p.adj.pt.
7.38.42; perratu 3 prs.n.pl. p.12.153-154;
perrārai m.pl.obj. perrān 3 prs.m.p. 12.155; perru
p.adv.pt. 7.37, 12.131; peruvatākavum imper.2nd.
sg. 4.118.

pē-

pēy - s.n.pl. 'devils' 11.(1.pr.D.4)

pēr - s.n. 'name' obj. 15.59-60; -ār 7.42; -kaḷ
11.(1.pr.A.8-9) (1 pr.A.9)

pēr - adj. 'big' 'great' 4.114, 11.(2.pr.E.1) 15.35.73.80

* pēr - v.b. 'remove', pērtta p.adj.pt. 12.44-45

po-

potu - s.n. 'common (possession)' obj.12.46, 16.11.18;
adj.12.69; -inēl 'in common' 3.77.

poru - v.b. 'fight', adj. 'war-like' 11.(1.pr.C.1)
(1.pr.G.4); porutār 3 prs.m.pl.p. 11(2.pr.Y.4-5)
porutu p.adv.pt. 12.63.

poruṭṭu - pcl. 'in order to acquire' 12.71.

- polivu - s.n. 'resplendence' obj.15.44; -inōtu 12.90.
 polōtarku - inf. 'to rain' 16.19.
 polil - s.n. 'grove'; poss. 11.(2.pr.G.1), pl.12.65.80;
 obj.pl.12.119; -vāy pl. 12.65.
 polutu - s. used as adv. 'at the time' 12.38.114.
 pori - s.n. 'the royal ensign' obj. 16.6; m.pl. 'the
 authorities' 7.36.
 * pori - v.b. 'throw' adj. 'who throw' 12.49-50.
 porpu - s.n. 'beauty' 11.(2.pr.Y.3)
 Pōnniyakkiyār - prop.f.hon.sg. Name of a goddess 6.2.
 pon - s.n. 'gold' obj. 9.9, 11.(4.pr.C.3); poss.
 11.(4.pr.C.4); adj. 'golden' 15.22.44

pō-

- * pō - v.b. 'go', pōntu p.adv.pt.15.32; pōy p.adv.pt.
 7.33; poyi p.adv.pt. 4.110; pōna p.adj.pt. 3.66;
 pōtu - s. used as adv. 'time' 11.(4 pr.C.5)
 pōr - s.n. 'battle' obj. ~~rel.~~ 11.(1 pr.D.5) (2.pr.A.4);
 motion towards 12.132.
 pōr maintar - s.m.pl. 'warriors' 15.43.
 pōla - pcl. 'like' 12.41.52; pola 16.22; polu(n*) ft.adj.
 pt. (poetic expletive) pōntīr 2 pres.m.hon.sg.p.(?)
 11.(2.pr.E.3)
 pōl - pcl. 'like' 11.(2.pr.A.5) (2.pr.Y.2) (4.pr.C.12)
 (4.pr.C.3)

pōnakam - s.n. 'offering' 'boiled rice', obj. 9.11.

ma-

ma - s.n. 'house' poss. 4.120. Perhaps miswritten for
mane

ma il - s.n. 'peacock' 12.66.

makarikai - s.n.pl. 'ornamental hangings' obj. 12.61.

* makal - s.f. 'goddess' -atu poss.12.71; -ai obj.12.49;
-otu 15.48.

makan - s.m. 'son' 2.4, 6.3, 7.60, 11.(1.pr.A.3) (1.pr.A.5)
12.46.48.62.88, 15.57.91-92, 16.14.23.38.

* makil - v.b. 'rejoice', makilntu p.adv.pt. 1.5; makula
v.pt. 12.83.

makkal - s.rat.pl. 'children' 3.84.86.87; poss. 3.84.86.87;
-ukku 12.138.

Maṅkalanāṭālvān - prop.m. Name of a person. poss.7.23.26-27.24

Maṅkalapuram - prop.n. Name of a town 12.66. It may refer
to Mangalore.

maṅkai - s.f. 'goddess', -ai obj. 12.43; -otu 12.46-47;

A girl from 13 to 14 years.

Maṇayirkottattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Maṇayirkottam' 3.71.

Maṇalūr - prop.n. Name of a place, poss. 11.(1.pr.D.5-6)

Maṇarpāttu - prop.n.poss. 'of Maṇarpākkam' 4.112.

maṇan - s.m. 'marriage' obj. 12.47. Poetical for maṇam

maṇi - s.n.pl. 'gems' 'bells' 12.81, 15.38-39; obj.
12.83; poss. 12.103, 15.26.32.47.52; adj.

'jewelled' 'beautiful' 12.61, 16.6.

- man - s.n. 'earth', 'territory', 'dust' (11.1.pr.C.6)
 poss. 12.49.71; obj. 11.(1.pr.C.6) (1.pr.D.6-7)
 12.68.89; motion towards 11.(1.pr.C.6); mannin
 micai 12.85.
- maṇṭakam - s.n. 'hall' 3.61; maṇṭakattukku 3.74; maṇṭakatte
 3.74; maṇṭaman obj. 12.12.
- maṭam - s.n. 'pride', obj. 12.132.
- maṭi - s.n. 'moon', obj. 11. (2.pr.Y.2) 16.23. Skt. maṭi-
- maṭil - s.n.pl. 'walls', 'ramparts' 11.(3.pr.C.7), 15.37;
 obj. ~~maṭi~~ 12.86-87; poss. 12.58.104, 15.39;
 -akattu 15.32-33; -ai obj.sg. 15.46.
- matura - adj. 'beautiful' 12.69-70.
- matta - adj. 'infuriated', 'rutting' 12.48.71, 16.28.
- mane - s.n.pl. 'houses', poss. 3.63; obj. 3.63; manai
 poss.sg. 3.68.76, pl. 3.68.76; see manai
- Mayilāppu - prop.n. Name of a place, -ir poss. 7.44-45.
- Mayentirappottareceru - prop.m.hon.sg. poss. 'of Mahendra-
 pōtarāja 2.3. Mahendravarman.
- maram - s.n.pl. 'trees' 4.130.
- marukan - s.m. 'a member' 12.87-88.
- maruṅku - s.n.pl. 'aides' obj. 12.119.
- Marutūr - prop.n. Name of a place; rem.obj. 12.63;
 -oṭu 16.28; Tiruppuṭaimarutūr
- Maruttuvar - s.m.hon.sg. Name of a person; poss. 6.3.
- marumakkal - s.rat.pl. 'sons-in-law' or daughters-in-law' 3.84

- maruvalar - s.m.pl. 'enemies'; obj. 11.(3.pr.D.3)
- maruvu - v.b. 'approach' used as v.pt. 12.48.
- malar - s.n. 'flower'; poss. 12.46, 15.48, 16.34, pl.
12.93.102-103, 15.22; adj. 'flowery' 'blooming'
'flower-like' (12.151), 12.33.107.151, 15.82.
- * malar - v.b. 'bloom', malarum ft.adj.pt. 12.123; malarnta
p.adj.pt. 11.(3.pr.B.1)
- mali - v.b. 'hold' adj. 'holding' 12.97.
- malivu - s.n. 'fame' 'abundance', obj. 15.77.
- * malai - v.b. 'fight', malaitta p.adj.pt. 12.130; malainta
p.adj.pt. 12.92.
- Malakonkam - prop.n. Name of a place; obj. 12.80-81.
- Marankūr - prop.n. Name of a place; -vāy 11.(2.pr.C.3-4)
- maram - s.n. 'strength', 'bravery' obj. 11.(3.pr.D.7);
rem.obj. 11.(3.pr.C.3); adj. 'powerful' 11.(4.pr.
B.5); mara adj. 'strong' 11. (1.pr.G.1)
- maru - s.n. 'blemish' obj. 12.49.
- marai - s.n.pl. 'vedas'; poss. 12.85-86.
- marru - pcl. 'other', 'else', 'then' 3.77, 12.46.48.51.52.
62.71.88.103.105.118.119.121.122.126.151, 14.3.10,
15.62-63.81, 16.23.
- manam - s.n. 'mind'; adj. 12.83.
- manattavar - s.m.pl. 'those with mind', -ai poss. 12.73.
- manai - s.n. 'house'; poss. 7.34; pl. 7.34, obj. 7.31;
mane pl. 4.137, obj. 4.119, poss. 4.137. poss.sg.
4.137. See also mane.

manaippaṭappu - s.n.pl. 'house-sites', obj. 7.31.

man - v.b. 'last for ever', adj. 'ever-lasting' 11.(3.pr. B.2) (3.pr.F.5); manniya p.adj.pt. 'which is permanent' 15.66.

manrupātu - s.n. 'spacious common ground' 7.38; See Puram Nos.34, 128, 220 and Pattuppāṭṭu-Tirumukārru-ppāṭai.

mannavan - s.m. 'king', mannava adj. 15.52; mannavarku 15.78-79; mannavanatu 15.71; mannavar pl.poss. 15.21.

mannan - s.m. 'king' 12.69.87; mannar pl.poss. 11.(3.pr.C. 6-7), 12.31.45.69.87.130.

Mannikuricci - prop.n. Name of a place. rem.obj. 12.73-74.

mā-

mā - s.n.pl. 'animals' 'elephants' (12.132) 'horses' (15.26), 'mangoes', 11.(1.pr.C.5); poss. 12.33.154; obj. 12.132, 15.26.42; adj. 'great', 'high', 'abundant' 11.(3.pr.B.6) (3.pr.C.7) (4.pr.B.5) 12.86.104, 15.24.

mākam - s.n. 'cloud', 'sky' 11.(3.pr.G.3-4); obj. 12.107.

māṭam - s.n.pl. 'houses', 'mansions', 'halls'; obj. 4.120; māṭa poss. 11.(3.pr.C.5), 12.104, 15.32.39.44.47; obj. 12.86.

Māṭale kottirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Māṭalakōttiram' 7.48.

māṇpu - verbal noun 'glory' 12.63.

māntu - v.b. 'drink', mānti p.adv.pt. 11.(2.pr.C.4).

- Mārppituku peruñ kināru - prop.n. Name of the well 8.(F.2)
- Māl - prop.m. Name of Viṣṇu poss. 12.88.
- māl - adj. 'huge' 12.78.
- mālikai - s.n.pl. 'halls', obj. 4.120.
- Māraṅkāri - prop.m. Name of the prime minister 13.4-5.
- Māraṅ Cetaiyan - prop.m. Name of a Pāṇḍyan king. -ku 13.1.
- Māraṅ - prop.m. Name of Perumpituku 11.(1.pr.B.1)
(1.pr.B.3) (1.pr.C.3) (2.pr.D.1) (3.pr.C.3)
(3.pr.D.3-4) (3.pr.E.1); poss. 11. (1.pr.D.7)
(2.pr.A.5) (2.pr.C.3) 3.pr.B.3) (4.pr.B.7)
- Māraṅṅ Einaṅ - prop.m. Name of the younger brother 13.11-12.
- mārru - s.n.pl. 'enemies', poss. 18.(A.3); adj. 'inimical'
15.79; -uṭai 18.(B.4); pol. 16.34, see mārru
- * mārru - v.b. 'expropriate', mārru p.adv.pt. 4.106.
- mānam - s.n. 'honour', 'dignity' 11.(3.pr.F.2); obj. 12.44;
māna adj. 'dignified', 'proud' 12.71.88. Skt. māna-
- mi-
- * miku - v.b. 'exceed', mika v.pt. 1.5; mikka p.adj.pt.
1.6, 3.64.68-69; mikkatu 3 prs.n. 8.(S.2)
- mīcai - ptp. 'upon' 12.33.60.85.
- Mīlantīyaṅkuṭi - prop.n. Name of a place. poss. 15.64.
- min - s.n. 'light' 11.(4.pr.B.7)
- mī-
- mīyāṭci - s.n. 'over-lordship' 12.124; obj. 15.61.

- * mīl - v.b. 'turn', 'redeem', mīttu p.adv.pt. 9.9;
mīttu p.adv.pt. 12.81.
- Minavan - prop.m. 'Pāṇḍya' 11.(1.pr.G.1)
- mu-
- mukattāl - s.f. 'she with the face' poss.11.(2.pr.Y.2-3)
- muka - adj. 'front' 13.12.
- mukil - s.n.pl. 'clouds' 15.45.
- muṭi - s.n. 'crown', poss. 12.62.103.151, 15.52.82,
16.84; -micai 16.9
- * muṭṭu - v.b. 'be in want', muṭṭa v.pt. 9.7; -il cond.9.13
- mutal - nm.adj.ord. 'first' 4.131.
- mun - nm.adj. 'three' 15.36.
- munṇir - s.n. 'the ocean' 15.20. The sea is supposed to
contain three kinds of water viz. rain water, river
water and spring water.
- muppetin - nm.adj. 'thirty' 9.8.
- murāṇ - s.n. 'power' obj. 12.74.
- * murukku - v.b. 'destroy', murukki p.adv.pt. 12.42.
- muraicu - s.n. 'the drum' 15.33.
- mullai - s.n. Name of a plant. -kku 11.(2.pr.A.2)
It is also the name of the sylvan tract of a county
- mulutu - adj. 'whole' 15.20-21.50, 16.17.
- mulai - s.n. 'shoot' obj. ~~11~~. 11.(2.pr.E.3)
- * mulai - v.b. 'rise up', mūlaitta p.adj.pt. 12.40-41.
- Mullirkilār - prop.m.hon.sg. Name of a person 5.12-13.

- * muṛuvali - v.b. 'smile gently', muṛuvalittu p.adv.pt. 12.113
- murai - s.n. 'time' 'path' (12.115); 12.57; -ir 12.115;
-in 12.106.
- * murru - v.b. 'complete'; murruvikka ^{adv. adv.} caus. x.pt. 12.36;
murruvittān 3 prs.m.sg.p. 8(F.1)
- mun - s.n. 'before', 'advance', 'front' 8.(S.2),
11.(2.pr.G.3), 12.74; adv. 'formerly' 4.106;
murpaṭum ^{adv.} ~~ft.~~ adj.pt. (?) 11.(2.pr.A.3); munṇāka
adv. 'first' 12.106.
- munpu - adv. 'in the presence of' 'in front' 12.36.37.

mū-

- * mūṭṭu - v.b. 'kindle', mūṭṭina p.adj.pt. 11.(2.pr.G.3)
- mūtu kāṭṭu - s.n.poss. 'of the burning ground' 3.65; cl. mutu
kāṭu
- mūppu - s.n. 'old age' 8.(S.2)
- Mūrtti Eyiṇan - prop.m. Name of a person. poss. 12.136.
- mūvā irattelunūrruvar - s.m.pl. 'the 3700' 8(F.2)
- Mūvēnta maṅkala ppēraraiyan - prop.m. Name of a person
12.133.
- mūṇru - nm.adj. 'three' 3.73, 12.89.140; munru 3.83;
-āvatu ord. 12.103-104; -il 12.135.

me-

- mey - s.n. 'the truth', obj. 11.(4.pr.B.7)

mē-

- mēkam - s.n. 'cloud' obj. 11.(3.pr.G.6); Skt. megha-
- mēkku - s.n. 'west' 12.119, 15.65; mekku 3.65, 4.111;
 cl. mērku
- Mēru - prop.n. 'Mount Mēru', poss. 11.(4.pr.C.3) Skt.meru-
- mēl - adj. 'western', 12.121.122, 15.66-67; mel 3.66,
 4.112; s.used as adj. 'former' 12.106.114;
 adv. 'formerly' 12.125; pel. 'on' 12.93, 15.30;
 mēlā adj. used predicatively 12.151.151; mēlana
 (ditto) 11.(3.pr.C.15) (3.pr.C.15). 15.82, 16.34.
- mēvalōr - s.m.pl. 'insubordinate chiefs', poss.12.74-75.

mō-

- moympu - s.n. 'strength'; -ir 11.(2.pr.B.4)
- moli - s.n. 'word' obj. 12.67; instr.12.97; poss.pl.
 11.(1.pr.F.2)

yā-

- yāṇṭu - s.n. 'year'; rem.obj. 5.3, 4.105, 7.22.26.28,
 9.4, 10.3-4; 18.(A.2) (B.2)
- yām - prn.1.pr.s.hon.sg. 'I' 11.(4.pr.B.3)
- yāvarenum - prn.indef.(?) 3 prs.pl. 'any one' 9.15.-16.
- yānai - s.n. 'elephant' 12.48; pl.11.(1.pr.B.5-6); obj.
 pl. 12.53.57.71; poss.pl. 12.31, 16.11.

ra-

rāca - s.m. poss. 'of the king' 4.122-123; Skt. rājan-

la-

Lalitānkuran - prop.m. A biruda of Mahendra varman 2.1;

Skt. Lalitānkura-

lō-

lōka - s.n. poss. 'metal' 9.17.

va-

va in - s. used as ptp. 'on the place' 12.68; cl. vayin

va vaku - v.b. 'apportion', 'allot', vakuttu p.adv.pt. 3.64;

vakukka ppetta ps.p.adv.pt. 15.55.

vakai - s.n. 'share' 'kind', obj. 4.127; rem.obj. 7.41.

Vaṅkalantai - prop.n. Name of a place. poss. 15.77-78.

Vaṅkipparuttu - prop.n. Name of a village. poss. 7.52-53.

54-55, 55-56.

Vaṅci - prop.n. Name of Karūr 12.86; Dhārāpuram inscr.

mention the town Koṅku-Vaṅci suggesting another

Vaṅci which was perhaps an earlier capital of the

Cēras.

vaṭa - adj. 'northern' 3.67, 4.113; 12.122.123, 15.24.68,

16.5.29.

vaṭakku - s.n. 'north' 3.65.66, 4.112, 12.121, 15.66.

Vaṭavarai - prop.n. Name of Mēṇu; rem.obj. 15.20.

vaṭivu - s.n.pl. 'boundaries', obj. 15.71; adv. 'beautifully'

15.46.

- Vaṭukavaḷi mēṛku - prop.n. Name of a province. obj. 5.7-8.
- vaṭṭināḷi - s.n. ' ' 7.38.
- vaṭṭil - s.n. 'cup' 9.17.
- vaṇ - adj. 'luxuriant', 'liberal', 'beautiful'
11.(1.pr.C.4-5) (3.pr.B.2-3) (3.pr.D.5)
- van - adv. 'strongly' 'highly' 12.84.126.
- vayattil - s.n. 'in the race' 16.4.
- Vayantappiri erccaru - prop.m.hon.sg.poss. 'of Vasantapriya
rāja' 2.4.
- vari - s.n. 'tax' obj. 4.129-130.
- varai - s.n. 'mountain', poss.12.68; -micai 14.6-7;
-atu 14.5.
- valam - s.n. 'right side' 'power', obj. 4.110, 7.33;
valaṇ obj. 12.130, rem.obj. 12.63.72.
- valāra - adj. 'adamantine' (?) 14.5-6. Perhaps connected
with Vātāri 'Indra as the slayer of Bala'.
- vali - s.n. 'strength' 12.90, 15.21; obj. 15.80.
- Vallam - prop.n. Name of a place; Valla poss. 11.(2.pr.
A.3-4) (2.pr.C.2)
- val - adj. 'strong' 11.(1.pr.G.1-2) (3.pr.H.1-2)
- * vavvu - v.b. 'kill', vavviya p.adj.pt. 12.129.
- vaḷi - s.n. 'road', 'succession' (12.51), rem.obj. 12.51;
-ār 7.31.54; -āle 3.78.79; -in 3.65.65.66-67;
-mru 3.66.
- valikkannār - s.m.pl. 'descendants' 4.120.

- valipāṭu - s.n. 'worship' obj. 3.63.68.85.
 valuvāmai - s. used as adv. 'without swerving' 12.106-107.
 * valar - v.b. 'grow' valara v.pt. 12.38.
 valākam - s.n. 'earth', poss. 12.67; obj. 12.87.96-97
 valāvu - s.n. 'site' 12.154.
 vale - s.n. 'tank' (?) -11 3.72.
 valai - s.n.pl. 'bracelets', poss. 11. (3.pr.F.6) 12.131
 * valai - v.b. 'bend' 'encircle' (12.131); adj. 'rounded'
 11.(3.pr.F.6); valaikkum ft.adj.pt. 12.131;
 valaittu p.adv.pt. 15.24.

vā-

- * vā - v.b. 'come', 'advance' (12.75), vantavar 3.prs.
 m.pl.p.poss. 12.132, -ai 12.75; vantu p.advt.pt.
 8(8.2) 12.33.54.61.92.94-95, 15.29, 16.27.
 vākai - s.n. Name of a flower. Poss. 11.(2.pr.B.1)
 vākai garlands are worn by kings as a sign of
 victory.
 vācippatarku - inf. 'for reciting' 3. 75.
 Vāṇ Māraṇ - prop.m. 'Māraṇ of (powerful) sword' 11.(1.pr.C.3)
 Vātūlakottirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Vātūlakōttiram' 7.56.
 Name of a gotra.
 vāya - adj. 'required' 5.26.
 vāyam - s.n. 'water' (?) (not. trans.) 7.40.
 vāyikkeṭpār - s.m.hon.sg. 'secretory' 4.132.

- vāy - s.n. 'mouth', 'edge', (11.4.pr.B.6) 'place' (12.53)
 11.(4.pr.B.6); poss. 12.94; rem.obj.
 11.(1.pr.F.1), pl. 11.(2.pr.C.5); ptp. 11.(2.pr.A
 4) (2.pr.A.6) (2.pr.C.3-4) 12.53.65.72.73.
- Vāraṇāśi - prop.n. Benares. (Skt. Vāraṇāśi); obj. 10.48.
- vār - adj. 'long' 12.80.
- * vāl - v.b. 'reside', vālum ft.adj.pt. 11. (3.pr.F.5)
- vāḷamar - s.n. 'sword-fight' -ul 11.(2.pr.B.1)
- vāl - s.n. 'sword', poss. 11.(3.pr.D.3) (3.pr.E.1), 12.129;
 instr. 11.(2.pr.B.1) (3.pr.B.3-4)
- vānattu - s.n.poss. 'of the sky' 15.37.
- Vānavan - prop.m. Name of the Cēra. 12.69, 15.19.
 Kōccatāiyan assumed this title after conquering
 the Cēras.
- vān - s.n. 'heaven' 'god' (11.3.pr.B.5) obj. 11.(3.pr.H.3)
 poss.pl. 11.(3.pr.B.5)

vi-

- vi u - adj. 'wide' (?) 11.(4.pr.C.6) (damaged)
- Vikkiramātittē Māvāli Vānarāyar - prop.m.hon.sg. Name of a
 person 5.5-7.
- vice - s.m.poss. 'of the headman' (?) 4.124.
- vioumpu - s.n. 'the sky' 11.(3.pr.C.1) (4.pr.C.6-7); obj.
 15.45.
- Vicaiya Iccuvaraparuman - prop.m. 'Vijaya Isvara Varman'
 -ki 18.(B.1) -ku 18.(A.1-2) Name of a Gaṅga
 Pallava.

Vīcasiya nallāṭṭā + prop.m. Name of a person. 7.28.27.29-30;
pono. 0. (7.1)

vīci + a.n. 'hastiness', -31.23.72.

Vīcā vīṇita pālāya paṇameccumbaram + prop.n. 'the temple
of Vidyāvīṇita Pālāya Paṇameccumbaram'; obj. 3.02-03

vīṇu + v.b. 'leave', 'issue', 'expand' (12.41), adj.
'expanding' 12.41; vīṇa p.adj.pt. 7.53; vīṇu
p.adv.pt. 15.29.

* vīṇu + v.b. 'send away' 'despatch' vīṇutta p.adj.pt. 4.109;
vīṇutta p.adv.pt. 16.31; vīṇutta p.adj.pt. 7.53.

Vīṇavīṇu Pālāya pṇam taccu + prop.m. Name of the
organiser. pono. 7.59-60.

vī + a.n. 'the sky' obj. 11.(3.pr.3.4)

vīpappatāṭṭā + a.n. 'at the request of' 4.106, 7.23.29;
vīpappatāṭṭā 7.27.

Vīpam + prop.m. Name of a place. 10.22.

vīyol + a. used as adj. 'extensive' 12.42.

vīyol + a. used as adj. 'high' 12.50.

vīyavan + a.m. 'the headman' 4.115.

* vīyavi + v.b. 'mingle' (12.128) 'approach' (12.54),
adv.
vīyavi p.adv.pt. 12.56; vīyavi p.adj.pt. 12.128.

* vīyā + v.b. 'upon' vīyā um ^{adv.} p.adj.pt. 12.70-80.02-03.

* vīyā + v.b. 'expand', vīyāta p.adv.pt. 12.113.

* vīyavā + v.b. 'love', vīyavāpāṇa p.^{adv.} p.adj.pt. 12.56.

* vīlaku + v.b. 'spread', 'enroll', vīlaku ^{adv. adv.} p.pt. 12.41.

- vilaṅkaḥ = o.n. 'hill' poss. 12.49.
- vila = o.n. 'prior' obj. 4.124.125; poss. 3.59;
cl. vilai.
- vil = o.n. 'bow', 'arrow' (11.2.pr.X.5); pl. 12.123;
obj. 11.(3.pr.X.5); poss. 12.113, pl. 12.53;
- * vil = v.b. 'shine' viṅkaṅga pres.adj.pt. (?)
11.(3.pr.3.3)
- * vil = v.b. 'buy' viṅṇu p.adv.pt. 3.60.62, 5.19-20.
- Villavan = prop.n. Name of the deity. 11. 'he who has the
mark of a bow in his banner' poss. 11.(3.pr.H.1).
- Vilvāḥ = prop.n. Name of a place. Poss. 12.53.
- vilai = v.b. 'open' adj. 'opened' 11.(1.pr.D.3)
- Vilīnam = prop.n. Name of a town. -atu 10.59.
- vilai = adj. 'magnificent' 11.41.
- vilakku = o.n. 'lamp' 9.17; poss.pl. 5.32-23; ukku pl.
5.23.
- * vilāṅka = v.b. 'shine', vilāṅka ^{adv. adv.} pt. 10.76.
- vilai = v.b. 'cultivate', adj. 'cultivated' 3.64. See vilai
- vilai = v.b. 'ripe' (11.1.pr.F.2) 'cultivate' adj.
'cultivated' 3.69; vilaiyā neg.adj.pt. 11.(1.pr.F.2)
- vilai = o. used as adj. 'powerful' 12.116.
- vī-
- * vīku = v.b. 'destroy', vīkum ^{adv.} adj.pt. 11.(1.pr.H.2-3)
- * vīcu = v.b. 'emit rays' vīcu ^{adv.} adj.pt. 11.(6.pr.F.3)

- vīti - s.n.pl. 'streets' poss.15.44.
- vīrarkal - s.m.pl. 'heroes' 11.(1.pr.B.3)
- vīl - v.b. 'issue out', adj. 'issuing out'
11.(3.pr.B.5)
- * vīru - v.b. 'be majestic', vīru p.adv.pt. 12.41.91,
15.48, 16.22.
- ve-
- Vēkkā - prop.n. Name of a river; -ināl 4.115-116.
- * vēttu - v.b. 'engrave', vēttinen 1st.prs.tr.act.p. 7.59.
- ven - adj. 'white' 12.43.88.89.
- Vēnnaya ocaṭaṅkavi - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.46.
- Vēnpeṭtu - prop.n. Name of a place. -in 1.3-4.
- Vēnpai - prop.n. Name of a place. -vāy 12.129.
- vem - adj. 'cruel', 'fierce' 1.6, 11.(1.pr.C.1) 15.26.
- vēyi - rel.prn.pl. 'what' 4.126. Perhaps this represents
Cl. evai, e being omitted in the writing.
- * vel - v.b. 'conquer' venra p.adj.pt. 11.(2.pr.A.5);
venratu 3 prs.n.tr.act.p. 11(1.pr.D.6); venru
p.adv.pt. 12.54.56.59.65.94.96, 15.40.
- vēlir(?) - s. used with the aux. paṭu-; vēlirpaṭtu 'having
sprung forth' 12.41.49.52.88-89, 16.15.
- vēllam - s.n. 'inundation', vēlla poss. 4.116.
- Vēllūr - prop.n. Name of a place. 15.22.
- Vēllēri - prop.n. Name of a tank; -ilē 10.25-26; -kku
10.19-20.

- verpu - s.n. 'mountain' 11.(2.pr.Y.3)
- verra - adj. 'victorious' 15.40.
- vē-
- Vēṇ - prop.n.poss. 'of Vēṇ' 15.40.
- * vēṇṭu - v.b. 'be necessary', vēṇṭum ft.adj.pt. 3.70.
cl. vēṇṭum
- vēntan - s.m. 'king', 'lord' (12.50) 'leader' (12.45) 'hero'
(16.27) 1.2, 11.(3.pr.F.4), 12.38.45.50.116;
- vēntar poss.pl. 11.(3.pr.D.7), 12.50; ventar
poss.pl. 16.27.
- vēṇṇu - s.m. 'king' -ēy voc. 12.108.
- Vēppampolappāl - prop.n. Name of a field obj. 5.13-14.
- Vēlaṅkuṭi - prop.n. Name of a village -ai obj. 15.59.
- vēli - s.n. 'fence', 'vēli (of land)' (7.34); obj.
12.109, pl. 7.26.28.30.30; -ul 7.25.26; -kku
7.34.
- vēlai - s.n. 'the sea' 12.42.
- vēl - s.n. 'spear', 'javelin' 11.(1.pr.H.3) (3.pr.C.3);
obj. 11.(1.pr.F.3), 12.72; pl. 12.49.62-63; poss.
11.(1.pr.C.2) (2.pr.A.5) (4.pr.B.7), 12.46.47,
15.19.25, pl. 12.59.70.109.131, 15.29; -ir 12.77;
-ai 15.40; vel obj. sg. 16.10.
- vēlam - s.n.pl. 'elephants', obj. 11(3.pr.F.3); velam
obj. pl. 16.28.

Vēlnampan - prop.n. Name of a person. 11.(1.pr.D.8)
(2.pr.G.6-7)

vēlvi - s.n. 'a (vedic) sacrifice' 12.36; poss. 12.37

Vēlvikuṭi - prop.n. Name of a place. 12.37.108.110.

vai-

✱ vai - v.b. 'reserve', 'give' (10.22); vaitta p.adj.pt.
12.137; vaittu p.adv.pt. 7.32, 12.135, 15.33;
vaittēn 1.prs.sg.tr.act.p. 10.22.30-31; vainmin
imper. 2 prs.pl. 8.(8.2)

In the following list capital letters represent the grantha characters in the orig:-

A-

AKAIKAIAn - prop.m. Name of the Pāṇḍya Māravarman. 16.16.

AGNISARMMAttiruveti - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.47.

atiSayanKaḷ - s.pl. 'astounding deeds', obj. 16.12.

AtiSAHASAn - prop.m. Name of a person 11.(2.pr.D.4)

AtiSAHASAn - prop.m. Name of a person 11.(1.pr.B.4)

ANUJAN - s.m. 'younger brother' 12.8.

ANTANAr - s.m.pl. 'brahmans', -kku 12.61.61.

ABHIMANADHIRAN - prop.m. Name of a king 11.(3.pr.A.2)

(4.pr.A.2)

AMRTAKIRANAn - s.m. 'moon', poss. 16.3-4

aMRtu - s.n. 'offering' 9.7; obj. 9.14-15.

ARAVINTAMUKHATTu - s.n.pl.poss. 'with lotus faces' 15.42-43.

ARIKESARI - prop.m. One of the names of Māravarman. 12.62,
16.15-16; poss. 15.92-93; Name of the writer
poss. 16.38.

ARDDHASANAm - s.n. 'one half of the throne'; obj. 16.8.

ALAMGHYAVIKRAMAN - prop.m. Name of Māravarman 16.16.

avanIMANDAIam - s.n. 'the circle of the earth' 16.24.

avanISUKAr - s.m.pl. 'the gods of the earth' 'brahmans' poss.
16.26.

ASAKTAr - s.m.pl. 'the infirm', -kku 12.61.61.

ASVAMEDHAM - s.n.pl. 'horse sacrifices', obj. 10.41-42.

ASAMASAMAN - prop.m. Name of Māra-varman 12.62, 16.16.

ASURAGANAM - s.n.pl. 'the crowds of Aśuras', poss. 16.4-5

AKRODHI kka - v.pt. ā + kruś - 'to cry out' 12. 104-105.

AKHANḍalan - prop.m. Name of Indra; -atu 16.4

ADHIRAJAN - s.m. 'the leader' 12.47; ADHIRAJAK pl. -ai obj.

12.39.

ASVALAYANASŪTRattu - s.n.poss. 'of the Aśvalāyana sūtra'

15.56-57.

Iranya-keciūttirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of the Hiraṇya kesi sūtra'

7.43.

IRADHĪ tarakottirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of the Irādhītara gotra'

7.46.

uttara MAMTRAPADAm - s.n. 'the dignity of the prime minister'

obj. 12.8-9.

uttara MAMTRI - s.m. 'the prime minister' 13.1-2

UDAYAGIRIMADHYAMattu - s.n. 'from the middle of the eastern mountain' 12.51-52

ēvamADI - adv. 'similar' 15.46-47.

KaṅKA BHŪMI - prop.n. Name of a country; -atan 15.33.

Kaṇiyar (A) GNISA(R)MMAN - prop.m. Name of a person 5.16-18

KANḍAKANIṢṬURAN - s.m. 'he who is cruel to the wicked'

12.100-101

KANḍAKA SODHANAI - s.n. 'the uprooting of thorns (i.e. rebels)'

15.49.

KANAKARASI - s.n.pl. 'heaps of gold' obj. 12.83.

KANYARATNAM - s.n. 'the excellent daughter' obj. 12.127.

KARAVANTAPURAM - prop.n. Name of a village 15.44. This village is the residence of Cāttan Kaṇavati, the Mahāsāmanta of Māraṇ Caṭaiyan

KARAVANTAPURADHIVASI - s.m. 'the resident of Karavantapuram' 14.4-5.

KARIMMAM - s.n. 'duty' 15.54.

KALIKALUṢAM - s.n.pl. 'the sins of the Kali (age)' obj. 16.25-26.

KALPAKATTIN - s.n.poss. 'of the wishing tree' 16.25.

KALABHRAN - prop.m. 'the Kaḷabhra' 12.40; KALABHRAR pl. -51 12.111-112.

KRTAPATĀNAN - s.m. 'the performer of noble deeds' 12.100.

KRTU - s.n.pl. 'sacrifices' obj. 16.10.

KRPAIYAN - s.m. 'the abode of mercy' 12.100

KRAMavittanākūLABHAṭṭAN - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.44.

KARMUKHAPARTTAN - s.m. 'a Pārtha (Arjuna) (in wielding) the bow' 12.101.

KARYADATṢINAN - s.m. 'one who is clever in his designs' 12.101.
-dat- is written for -dak-

Kumāra(KRAMA)ttiruveti - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.53-54.

KumāraSARIMMAccaṭaṅkavi - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.50.

KUMBHODDBHAVAN - prop.m. 'Agastya', -atu 16.7.

KULADHANAM - s.n.pl. 'the family treasures' obj. 15.42.

KERAIAṆ - prop.m. 'the Kēraḷa king' -ai obj. 12.57.

KoṅkaBHUMI - prop.n. 'the name of a land', obj. 15.34.

KoraSARIMAN - prop.m. 'the name of the executor of the grant'
4.106.

GAMGARĀJAN - prop.m. Name of a dynasty of kings. -Atu 12.127;

GAMGARĀJAN-oṭu 12.84.

GIRISTHIRAN - s.m. 'one who is firm as mountain' 12.100.

GIṬIKINNARAN - s.m. 'a Kinnara in music' 12.100.

GUṆAGRIHAN - s.m. 'one who is respected for his virtues'
12.102.

GUṆANĀMAN^m - s.n. 'great fame' obj. 16.17.

GURUCARITAM - s.n. 'the conduct of his elders', obj. 15.49

GURU(DA)nam - s.n.pl. 'great gifts' obj. 16.22.

GUDHANRĀNAYAN - s.m. 'one who keeps his council secret'
12.102. Skt. gūḍhanirṇaya

GOSAHASRAM - prop.n. a kind of sacrifice; obj. 12.84-85;

GOSAHASRA poss. 16.21.

GAUtamakottirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of Gautamagotra' 7.43.45

GRĀMattul - 'in the village' 15.55.

CANDRADITYAGatam - s. used as adv. 'as long) as the moon and
the sun endure' 10.32-35.

(Ca)ṅka SARIMAN - prop.m. Name of a person 9.11-12.

Caṭankavi Tāya SARIMAN - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.53.

Caṭṭi SARIMAN - prop.m. Name of a person 9.12.12.

Caṭṭirenka SOMAYAJI - prop.m. Name of a person (-SOMAYAJI)

4.108-109.

Centa SARIMACcaṭankavi - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.52.

Genta SARMMAN - Prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.57.58.

JAGADGITAYASORASI - adj. 'whose great fame was sung by the world' 16.14.

Jatvakarannakottirattu - prop.n.poss. 'of the Jatvakarannakottiram' 7.44.

JAYANTAVARMIAN - prop.m. Name of a Pāṇḍya poss. 16.14.

JESTAI - prop.f. 'Goddess of ill-luck', 14.14.

KAMRASASANAM - s.n. 'a copper edict', obj. 12.152, 15.76.84, 16.35.

tiruve(M)rtu - s.n. 'holy offering' obj. 9.14-15.

EWLABHARAM - s.n. 'a certain ceremony' obj. 12.60.85, 16.20
'a ceremony of weighing a great person like a king against gold, which is then offered as a gift to brahmins' - M.T.L.

DANTIVA(RM)MA MAHA RAJAR - prop.m.hon.sg. Dantivarman;
-kku 9.3

DANTIVARMMarku - prop.m. 'to Dantivarman' 8.F.1.

DISAI - s.n.pl. 'the quarters' 12.52.

DURGGADEVI - prop.f. 'the goddess Durgā' poss. 14.13.

DEVatam - s.n. 'divine dignity' 3.88, perhaps skt devatā

DEVarcitan Aññurruvan - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.58-59

DRAVYAM - s.n. 'wealth' obj. 16.26.

DHANAVARSA - s.n. 'gold rain' obj. 16.19.

DHARASURAR - s.m.pl. 'brahmins', -Atu poss. 16.18-19.

DHARMMAM - s.n. 'charity', 'law' (14.11); 9.18, 10.31-32;
obj. 10.38.52-53; DHARMMMA 15.53; DHARMattu
9.15; DHARMMMA(PA)NNI 'lawful wife' 14.11.

DHIRATARAN MUTTI Eyinan - prop.m. Name of a person 15.81.

NAGAR - s.n. 'city' -up 12.66.

NANDI ~~hottaraiyar~~ - prop.hon.sg. -kku 5.1-3

Nanti SARMABHATTAN - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.45.

nāTHar - s.m.pl. 'the lords' 16.13.

PANDITAVATSAIAN - s.m. 'lover of the learned' 12.101, 15.50

PANMAPADAM - s.n.pl. 'lotus feet' obj.12.82.

Pappa SARMA ccaṭankavi - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.56.

PARAMAVAIṢṆAVAN - s.m. 'the most devoted follower of Viṣṇu' 15.51.

PARAMESVARAN - s.m. 'the great lord' 16.15; -ār 12.110
paraMESVARAN 16.15-

PARASURAMESVARattu - prop.n.poss. 'of the (temple of)

Paraśurāmeśvaram' 5.20-21.

PARĀNTAKAN - s.m. 'destroyer of enemies' 12.101, 15.51.

PARIPURNAN - s.m. 'he who has no wants' 12.101.

PARIHARAM - s.n.pl. 'exemptions' obj. 7.37.38.

Pa^{tilata} ~~PALLAVA~~ ~~THELA~~ KULOR BHAVAN - prop.m. 'who was born in the
Pallava tilaka family' 8.F.1.

PASUPATI - prop.m. 'Siva', -atu 12.82.

PĀṆDYA NATHAN - s.m. 'the lord of the Pāṇdyas' 15.50.

PĀṆDYA VAMSAattu - s.n.poss. 'of the Pāṇdyas family' 16.13.

PĀṆDYARKu - prop.m. 'of the Pāṇdyas (king)' 15.72.

PĀṆDYADHIRAJAN - prop.m. 'the Ādhirājā of the Pāṇdyas' 12.41; -ēl 12.32.

PĀPABHĪRU - s.n. 'who was afraid of (committing) sins' 12.101-102.

PUTRA_n - s.m. 'son' 12.71.

PURVARAJAR - s.m.pl. 'the kings of the east' 12.128.

Potta SARIMAN - prop.m. Name of a brahman 7.48.

PRTHIVIRAJYAM - s.m. 'the rule of earth', obj. 5.9-10,
10.8-9.

PRASASTI - s.n. 'eulogy' 12.30; obj. 12.139.

BAHVRJAN - s.m. 'who was a bahra (RgVedin)' 15.57.

BRAHMA tuvarācan - prop.m. The name of the prime minister
of Nandivarman; poss. 4.106. brahmayuvarāja

BRAHMADEYAM - s.n. 'brahmadeya' A land given to brahmins.
7.37-38.42; obj. 15.60.

BRAMMA MAṅkalayan Cellan Ciya DĀSAN - prop.m. Name of a
person. 1. 11-14.

BRAHMANAR - s.m.pl. 'brahmins' -kku 12.135-136.

BHĀRADVAJAGOTRATTIN - prop.n. 'of the Bhāradvāja gotra'
8.F.1.

BHĀRGGAVAGOTRA SAMBHUTAN - s.m. 'who was born in Bhārggava-
gotra' 15.56.

BHUKTI - s.n. 'enjoyment' obj. 12.39.

BHUVANATALAM - s.n. 'the expanse of the earth' poss. 16.11.

BHUTAGANAM - s.n.pl. 'crowds of goblins', poss. 16.10.

BHUPAR - s.m.pl. 'kings' 16.15.

BHOGAM - s.n. 'produce' obj. 10.23.

MAGADHAM - prop.n. 'a colony of settlers from Magadha'
15.54.

MATAMGAJADDHYAKSAN - s.m. 'the overseer of the elephants'
15.72-73.

MADAVIKALAN - prop.m. Name of Māraṅkāri 12.130.

MANU DARSSITAMARGGATTINĀI - s.n. 'by the path pointed out by Manu' 15.48.

MANUPAMAN - s.m. 'he who equelled Manu' 12.99.

MARUDBALAN - s.m. 'who was strong as wind' 12.99.

MAHDDITAVIRAN - s.n. 'the smasher of heroes' 12.100.

MAHA - adj. 'great' 12.66.

MAHADEVAR - s.m.honsg. 'Śiva', -kku 5.21-22.

MAHARATHAR - s.m.pl. A tribe of people. -AI obj. 12.66.

MAHA SAMANTAN - s.m. 'the great feudatory' 14.3-4; obj. 15.79.

MAHITALAM - s.n. 'earth', poss. 12.46.

MAHI DEVAR - s.m.pl. 'brahmans' -kku 15.54-55.

MĀNYA SĀSANAN - s.m. 'he whose commands are obeyed' 12.99.

MĀRAVARMMAN - prop.m. Name of an ancestor of Neṭuñ-
caṭaiyan 12.48, 16.23.

Māraṅ Paramē SVARAN - prop.m. Name of Iṭaṅkōvaraiyan'
11.(1.pr.A.4)

YAJÑA VIDYAI - s.n. 'knowledge of sacrifices' -ōṭu 15.57.

YUDDHA KESARI pperum paṇaikkē(ra)n - prop.m. Name of the
drummer. poss. 12.155.

* rakṣi - v.b. 'protect', RAKṢittār. 3.prs.pl.p.poss.

9.18-19; RATṢippār 3.ps.pl.ft. 8.F.2 rakṢippatu

3 prs.n.ft. 9.17-18.

RĀJYA VAT SALAM - s.n. 'year of the reign' 12.103.

RAJYAVA(R)SAM - s.n. 'year of the reign' 14.2 ;

RAJYAVARSAM 15.52.

VARODAYABHATTAN - prop.m. Name of a person -ār 12.30.

VARSAVARODDHANAM - adj. 'the increasing years' 9.3-4

va VALAHATTIN - s.n.poss. 'of the thunder cloud' 16.19.

VALLABHAN - prop.m. The name of Cālukya -ai obj. 12.128.

VASUDHA PATI - s.m. 'the king' 16.22-23.

Vātūla GOTRA ttu - prop.n.poss. 'of the Vātūla gotra' 7.47.

VADYA GEYA SANGITANKAḷ - s.n.pl. 'instrumental and vocal music', -ān 15.76-77.

VĀSavan - prop.m. 'Indra', obj. 16.22.

VIKRAMANKAḷ - s.n.pl. 'conquests' obj. 15.47.

VIKRAMATTIN - s.n. 'by his prowess' 12.49.

VIKRAMAPARAKAN - s.m. 'master of heroism' 12.99, 15.50-51

VIJAIyātitta MAHĀVALI vē(ṇa)rāyar - prop.m.hon.sg. Name of a ruler. 10.5-8.

VIJŌAPYAM - s.n. 'request', 12.112.

VIDYĀ DEVATAI - s.f. 'the goddess of learning', -āi 15.55

VINAYAVISRUTAN - s.m. 'one renowned for good behaviour' 12.99

vilai SRĀva(ṇ)ai - s.n. 'deed of sale' -āi 5.18-19.

Vic(ai)ya DANTI vikki(ra)maparumarku - prop.m.hon.sg. 'of Vijaya Dantivikrama Varman' 10.2-3.

VITAKANMAṢAN - s.m. 'One free from blemish' 12.98.

VIRAPUROKAN - s.m. 'the foremost of the valiant' 12.99, 15.50.

VIRAMANKALA - s.n.poss. 'of Vīramāṅkalam' 15.80.

VAIJYAN - s.m. 'one who belongs to the Vaidya race' 14.5.

See also VAIDYAN.
VAIDYA KULAM - prop.n. 'the Vaidya race' 15.78

VAIDYAN Mūvēnta mankala ppēraraiyan - prop.m. The name of the
prime minister 13.2-4.

VAIDYA SIKHAMANI Mārānkāri - prop.m. Name of a person
12.133-134.

VRATAM - s.n. 'vow', obj. 16.19.25.

Śatrikesari - prop.m. Name of a king 11.(1.pr.B.2) (2.pr.D.2)
(3.pr.A.4) (4.pr.A.4)

Śatturumalle ŚVARālayam - prop.n. Name of the temple 1.7.8-9

SABDALI - prop.n. Name of a village 15.55.

SARANYAN - s.m. 'one who offers protection' 16.20.

SASTRANKAḷ - s.n.pl. 'the Sastres', -ai obj. 15.58.

SRI - s.f. 'prosperity' 1.1.8.(F.1), (S.1), 9.1, 14.1;
adj. 'sacred', 'glorious', 5.1, 9.2, 10.1,
11.(1.pr.B.1) (1.pr.B.2) (1.pr.B.3) (1.pr.B.4)
(2.pr.D.1) (2.pr.D.2), (2.pr.D.3) (2.pr.D.4)
(3.pr.A.1) (3.pr.A.2) (3.pr.A.3) (3.pr.A.4)
(4.pr.A.2) (4.pr.A.3) (4.pr.A.4), 14.9, 17.1

SRIDANDIYEN - s. 1 prs. 'I who am Śrī Daṇḍi' 7.60.60.60.

SRI MANOHARAN - s.m. 'the paramour of Śrī (Lakṣmi)' 12.98.3.

SRI MĀRA VARIMMAN - prop.m. Name of a Pāṇḍya 12.62.

SRI VARAN - prop.m. 'Śrīvara' 12.98.

SRI VARA MAṆGALAM - prop.n. Name of a place 15.60.

SRUTIMĀRGAM - s.n. 'the path of the Śrutis', obj. 12.35.

- SABHAI - s.n. 'the (village) assembly', -ōtu 12.138-139;
 SABHAIyōm 1st.prs.pl. 'we, the assembly' 5.25.
- SAMARAMUKHattu - s.n. 'on the battle front' 16.4.
- SAMBANDHAM - s.n. 'relationship' obj. 12.84.
- SARVAKRATUYĀJĪ - s.m. 'a performer of all sacrifices' 12.30.
- SARVVA - adj. 'all' 4.121, 7.37.
- SARVVAPARIHARAM - s.n.pl. 'all exemptions' 15.61-62; obj.
 16.30-31.
- SĀMATYA - (damaged) 7.37.
- SIHUMISRARKu - prop.m. 'of Sīhumiśra' 15.57.
- SUJJĀTABHĀṬṬARKu - prop.m. 'to Sujjāta Bhāṭṭa' 15.58.
- SVARGGARONA(NAM) - s.n. 'ascending to heaven' obj. 13.6-7.
 SVASTI 5.1
- SVAMIBHOGATTu - s.n. 'out of the master's share' 9.14.
- HARIHAYN^A - prop.m. 'Indra', -ATU 16.7-8.
- HARAM^A - s.n. 'necklace', obj. 16.8.
- HIRAṆYAKECI cūttirattu - prop.n. 'of the Hiraṇyakeci
 cūttireṃ' 7.44.48.
- HIRAṆYAGARBHAM - s.n. 'A kind of sacrifice' 12.60, 16.20-21;
 pl. 12.85.
- 1000 - nm.adj. 10.40.

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